The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1904. NO. 11

LOCAL NOTES.

Now on the face of the ice cream man
Is a smile of boundless glee;
And the ice cream girl has dreams of bliss
As she starts on saucer three;
But o'er the face of the fellow who pays
For the frozen sweets galore
There comes a look that's akin to pain
As he asks, "Will you take some more?"

—Oats for seed at O'Connors.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—George Beaty, of Shirley township visited friends in Mapleton last Friday.

—The borough council has decided to tax telephone poles within the borough limits.

—B. Frank Godard, of Huntingdon, was among the Memorial Day visitors to Mapleton.

—The P. R. R. Company's new passenger station at Bellwood was put into service yesterday.

—A. H. Stever, wife and son, of Huntingdon, were among the Memorial Day visitors to Mapleton.

—Mrs. Alva Querry, of Clearfield, is visiting friends in Rockhill and other points in this county.

—Jacob H. Miller yesterday went to Altoona to work at the carpenter trade for Parker Bros. Mr. Miller is a good carpenter.

—Mrs. J. B. McClain and children spent a portion of the past week with Mrs. Dr. Barnhardt at Three Springs.

—Mrs. Mary J. Hooper and daughter, Miss Bertha, of Huntingdon, spent a few days of the past week in Mapleton.

—Charles C. Slates and family visited friends at Atkinson's Mills and Newton Hamilton Sunday and Monday.

—W. M. Montgomery, of Altoona visited his brother James Montgomery in this place from Saturday till Monday.

—Miss Lillie Hooper, of Huntingdon, formerly a resident of this place, was a visitor among friends here last Sunday.

—Elmer Bowman, who is employed at the carpenter trade in Altoona, visited his family at Latta Grove over Sunday.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Mrs. Clara Clemens and children, of Hollidaysburg, visited her mother and other friends in Mapleton during the past week.

—Next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock, a patriotic service will be held in the Mapleton M. E. church, to which all are invited. The members of the P. O. S. of A. will meet at the hall at 10 o'clock and attend the service in a body.

—The Altoona Iron works were started up yesterday morning after being closed down for several days on account of lack of orders.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Hohman, of Huntingdon, visited Mrs. Hohman s parents in Mapleton during Sunday and Monday.

—The Lutheran and Baptist congregations of Mount Union will shortly commence the erection of new churches in our sister town.

—Mrs. J. W. Weston and two daughters, of Altoona, were guests at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Long during a portion of the past week.

—Mrs. Barbara Boring, widow of the late J. D. Boring, is serious ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Wright, at Colfax.

—Jesse Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark, has been visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Spangler, in this place for a few days past.

—Mrs. Thomas Gorsuch, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Robert Allen, of Philadelphia, were guests of John M. White and wife last Thursday.

—J. J. Armento, one of the proprietors of the State Capitol Hotel, Harrisburg, was a visitor among Mapleton friends Sunday and Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Parker returned to their home at Juniata Monday evening after spending a brief season with parents and friends in Mapleton.

—R. Bruce Bare, of Washihgton, D. C., spent a short time in Mapleton Monday. Mr. Bare has not been enjoying good health for the past few weeks.

—Signal stations of the United States geological survey have been erected on the Buffalo mountain, north of this place; on the Cove mountain, in Rye township, on Dick's hill and Limestone ridge, east and north of Bloomfield, respectively. A signal station in this instance consists of a flag staff seventy feet high on which are two thirty foot streamers, one of white and one of red.—*Newport News.*

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—The Kenmar hotel at Mount Union was sold last Saturday to John G. Shope, of Hollidaysburg, and W. E. Shope, of Mt. Pleasant.

—Tuesday of last week Chalmers and Harry Snyder, of Shade Gap, were badly burned while attempting to light a fuse while at work in the quarry on the Grove farm.

—R. H. Brumbaugh, of Kipple, visited his parents in this place Sunday and Monday. He was accompained by George Troutman, a young man from the same place.

—United States Senator M. S. Quay died at his home in Beaver, Pa., Saturday afternoon, May 28th, at 2.55 o'clock. The funeral took place at Beaver Tuesday afternoon. May 31st, at 2 o'clock.

—Mrs. M. L. Rex who went to Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia, on the 21st ult., for treatment returned home yesterday evening. We regret to state that there is no improvement in her condition.

—Peter Curry and Thomas Curry and family, of Altoona, were visitors in Mapleton several days during the past week, being guests of John W. Hooper and John F. Lamberson's families.

—Rev. W. F. Gilbert, pastor of the Mapleton U. B. church, is engaged in assisting the presiding elder of this district of the Allegheny conference in holding quarterly meetings at various points in the central part of the state.

—W. W. Brumbaugh and family and Frank and Charley Brumbaugh, of Juniata, spent several days of the past week with friends here and in Union township. The male portion of the party devoted a part of the time to fishing and were quite successful.

—A Clinton county, N. Y., newspaper office was shot into with buckshot by a local grocer because in his ad. reading, "A fresh stock of dairy butter daily," the printer had used an "h" instead of a "d" in the word "dairy." The printer takes more chances than any man on earth.

—The latest reports from Joseph J. Gillam, of Orrville, Ohio, formerly of Mapleton, mention of whose illness was made in these columns last week, indicate that his condition is very critical and that the end is near. His brothers, John G., of Mapleton and A. B., of Tyrone, are with him.

—Elmer K. Roop has tendered his resignation as captain of Co. E, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the same has been accepted by Colonel Rufus C. Elder, of Lewistown. An election will be held at the Armory of the company in Altoona June 7, to fill the vacancy.

—The fruit growers of the Santa Clara Valley, California, suffered an almost incalculable loss from a high wind one day last week that at times blew a hurricane. It is estimated that more than one-half of the ripening cherry crop is destroyed and that from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds of prunes are on the ground.

—The carpenters and joiners, of Altoona, who have been on a strike since May 16 for an increase of pay from 30 to 33½ cents an hour, have called off the strike and went to work last Wednesday at the old rate. This action was largely due to the wholesale suspensions at the railroad shops, altering the conditions of the times.

—A bad freight wreck occurred at Newton Hamilton about 7.30 o'clock Monday morning. Engine No. 2103 left the track and plunged into the dwelling of Charles Keiser, tearing out the entire lower portion of the house. The occupants of the house escaped injury. Freight traffic was delayed several hours as a result of the derailment.

—Marriage licenses have been granted in Blair county to Ephraim B. Blake, of Broad Top City and Margaret Numer, of Mapleton, and Edward E. Clark, of Rockhill Furnace, and Maggie A. Black, of Dudley, Huntingdon county. The former couple was married at 1.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Alderman Crawford in Altoona. They will take up their residence at Broad Top City.

—To-day Petersburg will inaugurate a rural free delivery route with Keyser M. Wakefield as carrier. The route is really composed of two loops; the carrier delivers through one section in the morning and returning to Petersburg before noon, starts out in a different direction for the afternoon. In all during the day he covers a distance of 23 miles. The compensation of the carrier is now at the rate of $600 per annum but after July 1, this will be increased to $720.

—Fresh meat, butter, eggs, old meats—country and city cured—and ice for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—Visit Shapiro Bros.' store and see the late and artistic designs in wall paper. Prices for single bolt, 4c and up.

—Just in, a car load of feed and grain. Corn and oats chop, $1.30; dairy feed, $1.30; buckeye wheat feed, $1.30; corn meal feed, $1.40; cracked corn, $1.40; corn, oats and barley feed, $1.45. Remember full 100 lbs. to the sack. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—Builders of locomotive engines are steadily exceeding past achievememts and constructing titans of the rails that excite the amazement of every beholder. At Schenectady a colossus has been turned out to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad which surpasses anything and everything seen before. This giant weighs 320,000 pounds, has six pairs of driving wheels and a boiler thirty-eight feet in length and seven feet in diameter. It is estimated that this locomotive will be 50 per cent. more powerful than any other ever put together.

—Miss Helen M. Gould is credited with having caused the Western Union Telegraph company to stop furnishing pool-rooms with racing reports. A peremptory order was sent out by President Clowry to the superintendents of the various districts of the Western Union to discontinue forthwith the collection and distribution of horse race reports. This meant the abolition of the Western Union race track bureau and the crippling of pool gambling all over the country. It was followed by the discharge of three thousand operators who were employed in the pool room service.

—The Mapleton base ball team crossed bats with the Newton Hamilton team on May 30th and were defeated by the score of 7 to 6, the game being called in the eighth inning on account of rain. It was the finest game played on the Newton Hamilton grounds for some time. The features of the game were the fielding of both teams, the pulling down of a line drive by Kauffman, a foul fly by Baker and the pitching by Cowher, the latter having fourteen strike-outs to his credit, two singles and a three base hit. The Newton Hamilton team will play a return game on the Mapleton grounds June 4th.

—The republican conferees of the Seventeenth congressional district met at Harrisburg last Thursday and nominated Congressman Thad M. Mahon, of Chambersburg, for the seventh consecutive term over Horace J. Culbertson, of Lewistown, by a vote of 22 to 12. The district is composed of Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union counties. Mr. Mahon was nominated on the ninth ballot by the votes of the conferees from Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata and Union counties. The conferees from the remaining three counties voted for Mr. Culbertson.

—The Mercersburg *Journal* says: On Tuesday, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, Superintendent of the Water Company, met with quite a serious accident. A number of residents on East Seminary Street were having the water pipes laid into their houses and the workmen had a rope stretched across the east end of the street. The doctor was riding his wheel down the street at a rapid pace and did not notice the rope until it struck him on the breast knocking him off his wheel backward. In the fall his head struck a stone and at this writing, Wednesday afternoon, he is unable to leave his bed at the Mansion House.

—Clearfield *Raftsmen's Journal:* On Sunday morning, May 15, the Anchor line steamship Furnessa, which sailed from Glasgow, May 5, run down and cut in twain a schooner in a fog off Fire Island. The wreck was complete and the crew of the schooner jumped into the sea and was saved by the crew of the passenger vessel. The ship went down with its entire cargo to the bottom of the sea. The Furnessa had on board 600 passengers and a panic was threatened, and it was with the greatest difficulty the captain and crew calmed the fears of the passengers. Among the frightened passengers was Miss Christiana B. Herron, of Houtzdale, Pa., who has been absent in India for the past eight years doing missionary work under the supervision of the Huntingdon presbytery, and who was returning to her home, and who gives a graphic description of the panic on board the vessel.

Memorial Day in Mapleton.

Memorial Day in Mapleton was observed this year in a manner that should be gratifying to every patriotic citizen. Notwithstanding the prediction that there would be a dearth of flowers for decorating the soldiers' graves the children, to whom the duty of providing them had been assigned, were enabled to gather from hill and vale, from forest and field and from garden and hedge such a profusion of beautiful and fragrant blooms, as made it possible to lavishly decorate the grave of each of the departed heroes. At 8.45 o'clock the Sunday schools, led by the Mapleton cornet band and followed by the old soldiers and Sons of America, fell into line and at nine o'clock the march to the cemeteries commenced. Almost five hundred persons were in line. Upon arriving at the cemetery the children opened ranks and the veterans and Sons of America marched through and collected the floral offering. The exercises were in charge of Comrade A. M. Parker, acting Post Commander, and after prayer by Rev. J. H. Ake, the ritualistic service of the Grand Army of the Republic was observed. After the decoration service an address full of thought and very appropriate was delivered by Rev. Ake. The lines were then re-formed and the procession moved to Mountain View cemetery where the graves of the fallen comrades were suitably decorated after which Rev. W. F. Gilbert delivered a timely address on the duties of American citizenshhip. His remarks ought to find a lodgment in the mind of every patriotic American. The procession then returned to Gillam's Hall and was duly dismissed.

The music rendered by the Mapleton band on this occasion merits more than a passing notice. To this organization is due much of the interest and entusiasm observed on this special holiday and on this occasion the music was very appropriate and was well rendered. The boys recently received new uniforms, brown in color and trimmed in scarlet and black, and they presented an attractive appearance.

In the afternoon several of our citizens went to Mount Union to attend the services at that point while a large number of the younger people went to Newton Hamliton where a game of ball between the Mapleton and Newton Hamilton teams was scheduled. An interesting and gentlemanly game was played but was called at the end of the eighth inning, the score standing seven to six in favor of Newton Hamilton.

The day was cloudy, cool and pleasant until about six o'clock in the evening when a very heavy thunder storm passed over this section.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Geary Cornelius	May 4, '05
David Sloan	April 1, '05
Mrs. Samuel Mingle	March 28, '05
C. H. Clark	May 18, '04
Mrs. H. C. Fisher	Oct. 4, '04
A. M. Parker	June 5, ,05
John Greenland	Feb. 8, '04
William H. Greenland	April 17, '05
Mrs. L. W. Pheasant	May 25, '05
Bouse Querry	May 12, '05
L. L. Swope	May 28, '05
C. M. Pheasant	May 1, '05
Jesse M. Dell	Dec. 27, '04
Elmer Bowman	June 25, '04
Benjamin Isenberg	Jan. 8, '01
Albert J. Querry	Dec. 17, '04
Henry Stever	April 10, '05
Mrs. Clara Clemens	Oct. 3, '03

—*Fulton Republican:* The prospect of hearing the locomotive whistle in Fulton county is growing brighter every day. When the B. & O. purchased the land around Hancock station they allowed the tenants to remain undisturbed until the property was needed for railroad purposes. They have now staked off the ground for a coaling station, and expect to move their coal tipple and side tracks from Cherry Run to Hancock at an early date; and have notified those occupying the land to vacate immediately as they expect to make the connecting link between Hancock and Everett at the earliest date possible.

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

Anarchists Must Stay Out.

The right of the United States to exclude anarchists from its shores was upheld by the Supreme Court in a practically unanimous opinion, the case at point being that of John Turner, who had been ordered by the New York immigration officials to be deported to England.

It was the first case under the recently enacted law, and the claim was made by Turner that though he was an anarchist, the law was in contravention of the Constitution, because it denied him a trial by jury and was an infringement of the right of free speech. The case came to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, which had refused a writ of habeas corpus to Turner.

He was admitted to bail and sent back to England, where he now is, and where, it is said, he is likely to stay until the late decision, which will make his appearance here again unnecessary.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion. He reviewed the facts in the case, including Turner's claim that he is merely a lecturer on sociological questions and an anarchist in theory only. The Justice went on to point out that under the law there is no differentiation between those who advocate the peaceable abolition of government and those who counsel violence. The privileges of the Constitution do not apply to aliens in any case, it was declared, so Turner had no redress from that standpoint, even if the law was not sound.

All of Turner's claims were negatived by the opinion, which went on to say:

Whether rested on the accepted principle of international law that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty and essential to self preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe, or on the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, which includes the entrance of ships, the importation of goods and the bringing of persons into the ports of the United States, the act before us is not open to Constitutional objection. Nor is the manner in which Congress has exercised the right, although when such a case arises the objection may be taken.

Discussing the plea that the law should not be applicable to Turner, because he was not an active anarchist, Chief Justice Fuller said:

Even if Turner, though he did not so state to the Immigration Board of Inquiry, only regarded the absence of government as a political ideal yet when he sought to attain it by advocating, not simply for the benefit of workingmen who are justly entitled to repel the charge of desiring the destruction of law and order, but "at any rate as an anarchist," the "universal strike" to which he referred, and by discourses on what he called "the logical murder of 1877," referring, to the Spies' case, and by addressing mass meetings on that subject in association with Most, we cannot say that the interference was unjustifiable, either that he contemplated the ultimate realization of his ideal by the use of force, or that his speeches were incitement to that end.

In concluding his opinion the Chief Justice said: We are not to be understood as depreciating the vital importance of freedom of speech and of the press, or suggesting futile limitations on the spirit of liberty, in itself unconquerable; but this case does not involve those considerations. The flaming brand which guards the realm where no human government is needed still bars the entrance, and as long as human governments endure they cannot be denied the power of selfpreservation as that question is presented here."

—The Mount Union *Republican* of May 24th says: Suspensions of men is not confined alone to the Pennsylvania railroad company, and in proportion to the number of men employed by that great corporation smaller ones are suffering in the same degree. Last Saturday twenty-five men were suspended at the Upper Ganister works and yesterday an additional number were laid off, and this morning it was learned that the East Broad Top company would inaugurate a suspension. The ticket and freight office of the E. B. T. R. R. company at this point, beginning with to-day was made a joint office and the likelihood is that T. B. Grove will act as ticket agent in addition to clerking in the freight office, Leslie McCracken, the recently appointed agent, being let out. The working force in the yard will be curtailed about the first of the month, after the consignment of the lake ore to the Rockhill furnace has been transferred and shipped out. The running of the extra train in charge of Conductor DeDray has been cut off, and he goes back on Shade Gap branch, and thus a number of railroaders are thrown out of employment. It is said the mines at Robertsdale will be operated but three days a week and that there is a possibility of the Rockhill furnace being banked in the course of a month.

JAPS MAKE BRAVE BAYONET CHARGE

Capture Nanshan Hill After Repeated Attacks Under Deadly Fire.

ALL NIGHT, ALL DAY BATTLE

Estimates of the Losses Put as High as 15,000.

Tokio.—In a battle lasting two days the Japanese second army, under command of General Oku, captured all the heights south of Kin Chow and also the so-called impregnable Nanshan hill, the fortified gateway at the neck of Port Arthur, commanding not only the entrance to that fortress, but dominating Talienwan Bay and the land forts on the heights of Port Dalny.

The story of the battle sent to Tokio, in rather complete form, while disclosing the tremendous fighting ability of the Japanese against a well intrenched army, is first of all important in the fact that its result now closes in Port Arthur absolutely from the land and gives to the Japanese the chain of hills running twenty miles north, which they can proceed to fortify, preventing any relief from coming to the invested fortress.

The most severe fighting was shortly before dark, the Japanese ascending terrace after terrace against barbed wire entanglements, hidden mines, rapid-firing guns and other obstacles. Their loss must have been exceedingly heavy up to the time they got into hand-to-hand conflict with the Russian infantry; but after that period the Russians were mowed down, so Admiral Togo's report says, and sent in great disorder against the southerly slope.

Of almost as much interest is the admission of General Kuropatkin in a message to the Emperor that General Kuroki's forces have been suddenly advancing and that at every point reconnoitred by the Cossack scouts the Japanese have been found in increasing numbers nearer and nearer to Haichen and Liau Yang.

Thrilling Account of the Battle.

Tokio.—After what was probably the severest land fighting of the campaign, the second Japanese army, under command of General Oku, drove the Russians out of Kin Chow and followed up its victory by driving the enemy back upon Port Arthur.

All the reports indicate that the fighting was of the most desperate character. The Russian resistance was as dogged and desperate as was the Japanese attack.

The Russians had devoted great efforts to preparing to check the advance of the Japanese southward. Mines were laid on the lower slopes and barbed wire entanglements were placed around the northern and eastern hill bases. Another line of defense, similarly protected by barbed wire, extended from Yenchiatun, near the head of Talienwan Bay, northward to Tinchiatien, which is south of Kin Chow. A strong force of Russian infantry and artillery held Kin Chow. They had fortified the heights on the south shore of Talienwan Bay, both to the east and west. Their extreme right rested on Hushangtao, and their extreme left on Nanshan hill, the latter being the strongest point of the whole line. A series of batteries strongly emplace crowned the crest of the hill, and there were rifle pits extending around the sides.

The Japanese first occupied the line of hills east of Chin Chow. This position formed almost an exact right angle, its southern front facing Talienwan, its western Kin Chow, and its apex at the village of Chiulichan. Its extreme right was at Chenshiatien, which is almost due north of Chiulichan, and its extreme left at Chaitzuho, which is due east of Chiulichan.

The attacking army assembled in complete security back of this angle. The Russians apparently tried to draw the Japanese attack. Their batteries slowly opened fire, but the Japanese refused to be drawn until the exact strength of the Russian positions and their artillery was revealed.

The Japanese then began a series of careful reconnoissances, working their way close enough to the Russian position to draw the fire of their artillery, thus securing fragments of shells, which enabled them to ascertain the calibre of the Russian guns.

They found that the Nanshan Hill batteries included four howitzers of about fifteen centimetres, ten old patterned cannon of between nineteen and fifteen centimetres, and two quick firing guns of twelve centimetres. They also discovered a number of emplacements facing the northeast, but were unable to learn the number of guns in them. These guns developed a range of 8500 metres.

Eight heavy guns near Hushantao, on the Russian right, were also discovered. There was another strong position on a hill to the south of Nanshan Hill, with a series of shelter trenches.

On the shores of Talienwan Bay, near its head, the Russians had established a series of positions with searchlights, which played nightly upon the angle of the Japanese position.

Further reconnoissances showed a line of defense west of Liuchiatien, extending northward from Yenchiatien to the west coast of the peninsula. These positions were not defended except by the force posted at Kin Chau.

This gap was the fatal defect in the Russian position. As soon as the Japanese perceived it, they extended their right northward and eastward, enveloping Kin Chau and the extreme Russian right. The Japanese also extended their left to the shores of Talienwan Bay, and their centre moved forward.

The attack on Kin Chau began at 5.30 o'clock a. m. The Russian batteries on Nanshan Hill opened the artillery duel which lasted three hours. The Russian gunners searched the Japanese lines with their fire, but did not inflict much damage.

The battle was resumed the following day, three Japanese gunboats joining in the attack from Kin Chau Bay. A Russian gunboat in Talienwan Bay steamed close in shore and shelled the Japanese for four hours.

The details received of the engagement from this point on are fragmentary. The Japanese infantry entered Kin Chau early in the morning of the second day of the battle, the Russians retiring southward.

The Japanese attack on the Russian position on the Nanshan Hill seems to have been the bloodiest incident of the whole series of engagements. The positions were almost impregnable. The fighting continued throughout the day and raged among the hills all night. The Japanese artillery and gunboats centred their fire on the Russian batteries and silenced many guns.

The Japanese infantry made many rushes, but were repeatedly checked by a deadly rifle and cannon fire from the Russian trenches. After many repulses they finally reformed and stormed the crest of the hill.

The Russians held their ground with obstinate valor, but were compelled at last slowly to give way and retired toward Nankueling. The Japanese did not gain full possession of the ridge until 7 o'clock in the evening.

Estimates of Losses Put High.

London.—The only accounts of the Japanese victory on the Kin Chau isthmus comes from Tokio. There is no official reference to the fighting from the Russian side, but various rumors are circulated in St. Petersburg. The Novoe Vremya states that the Japanese suffered terribly from the cross fire of the Russian batteries, losing 15,000 killed or wounded. It adds that the Russian losses did not exceed 2000.

It is also reported that the Japanese asked for an armistice in order that they might bury their dead. Another report states that the Japanese lost 12,000 killed.

The capture of the walled town of Kin Chau itself does not seem to have been very costly, and the position is of little value. It was the capture of the heights beyond, especially Nanshan Hill, which involved desperate sacrifices, and which constitutes the value of the victory.

The nature of the Russian defeat is equally impossible to state with any confidence. The reports received thus far do not indicate that they were routed. All show that the Russians hung on with their traditional stubborn bravery.

It is pointed out here that the absence of any official mention of the Japanese capturing artillery may indicate that the retreat was orderly, as only the abandonment of their guns would show that the defenders were demoralized. One correspondent alone refers vaguely to this; the Tokio representative of the Telegraph, saying that the Japanese took guns and other material, and also a few prisoners.

The same correspondent reports that, in the final rush on the Russian position on Nanshan Hill, the Japanese drove the defenders out at the point of the bayonet. The Russians retreated down the hill toward Port Arthur, pursued by the victors.

OHIO RIVER BOAT BLOWS UP.

Boiler of the Fred Wilson Explodes and Vessel is Demolished.

Louisville, Ky.—Ten persons were killed, one fatally injured and sixteen hurt by an explosion of boilers which totally demolished the towboat Fred Wilson, off Riverview Park. The dead are: Captain Joseph Price, Pittsburg; William Holland, Braddock Pa.; traveling with Captain Price; William Quinn, steward, Pittsburg; Albert Miller, pilot, Pittsburg; Sherman Shively, second engineer, Pittsburg; Hugh Hoskins, cook, Pittsburg; Joseph Warren, negro, Middleport, Ohio; William Thornton, negro, Middleport, Ohio; —— Patrick, portion of body found on coal boat, and one deck hand, name unknown.

The Wilson was literally blown to pieces and her hull sank in eighteen feet of water. Two heavy pieces of her boiler were found almost five hundred yards from the bank, and her flag floats from the top of a tree near Riverview Park, where it was blown with a piece of wreckage.

A New Jersey Bank Closed.

The comptroller of the currrency has received advices from National Bank Examiner Francis N. Buck that the First National Bank of Cape May, N. J., closed its doors by direction of its president. The comptroller has appointed National Bank Examiner William M. Hardt receiver. The bank has loans and discounts of $60,234, capital $25,000, and individual deposits of $50,094.

Mrs. Jones Found.

Mrs. Herman Leroy Jones, of New York City, who recently disappeared in a mysterious manner while attending the races at Morris Park with her husband and his counsel, Robert L. Cutting, was found by her husband in a boarding house on West Twenty-second street.

JAPS CAPTURE KINCHAU

Russians Fall Back From Their Defenses Under Heavy Fire.

FINAL SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Take the Hills East and West, Driving the Enemy to the Neck of Port Arthur Under a Sharp Bombardment—Big Losses on Both Sides From the Artillery Fire.

Tokio.—It is stated with every appearance of truth that the Japanese carried Kinchau by storm, after several hours' assault, and that after the assault they advanced to attack the Russians holding the hills to the south of the town.

Shanghai.—Reports of the capture of Kinchau received here say that the Japanese opened the attack with heavy artillery, which they had placed in commanding positions.

The main assault was delivered at midday. The walled town was occupied in the afternoon. The losses on either side are not known. It has been reported that the Russians had thirty heavy guns defending Kinchau, besides mines and wire entanglements. Their main position was at Nankialing, at the narrowest point of the isthmus.

This position, it is now said, the Japanese began bombarding at dawn. They finally drove out the defenders, suffering little themselves. The main assault followed next day.

The Russians retired in good order to the southern heights. The Japanese followed and stormed these, also carrying them after a stubborn resistance.

London.—The Tokio correspondent of the Chronicle says that the Japanese had been fighting stubbornly for eight days around Kinchau, making little progress against the Russians, who occupied strong positions on the heights, until the final assault.

Shan Hai Kwan.—No accurate report can be sent of the losses of the Japanese or the Russians in the two days of fighting, but careful estimates put the number of troops engaged at 12,000 by the invaders and 8000 by the defending force. There is no doubt that the Japanese won a victory.

The fighting was severe in the villages northeast of Dalny and on the western side of the peninsula, ranging between thirty and forty miles north of Port Arthur. The Japanese, whatever their losses may have been, which must have been heavy in taking a series of small hills well protected, succeeded in advancing and a general engagement took place on both sides of Kin Chow. The Japanese sea batteries assisted in silencing the Russian guns on the westerly slope north of the Port Arthur neck. There was heavy firing on the easterly side of the peninsula on the hills north of Dalny during the afternoon, and it could be noticed from the gulf that the Japanese had advanced perceptibly at nightfall. At sunrise the fighting was continued, and it evidently is the purpose of the Japanese to surround Port Arthur from Dalny Bay to Toepentz Bay, thus completely isolating the fortress preparatory to the siege.

Specially constructed tracks have been laid from Kin Chow Bay running northerly for the heavy artillery which the Japanese intend to use in attempting to reduce the fortifications of Port Arthur. From the Dalny side of Port Arthur other guns are being carried forward and there is no longer any doubt that without delay the Japanese will make a determined assault on the fortress.

The Japanese soldiers are said to compose the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth regiments of the Thirteenth brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-General Baron Osako. They are all infantry, which is regarded as sure proof that the investment of Port Arthur will be carried on the moment the range of hills south of Mansanszelipo is taken. If the Japanese were successful in the recent fighting on the northerly side of Dalny, they will be able to command the hills in and about Mansanszelipo, and then, with their siege guns in position, will be able to bring the outer fortifications of Port Arthur under direct fire. Accurate estimates place their force now on the peninsula at not less than 40,000, of which number there is only a division of cavalry, estimated at 1200. Among the infantry landed at Pi-Tsu-Wo are the Twentieth and Fortieth regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-General Baron Kawamira. The men in these regiments saw service in the Chinese War and were foremost in the attack on Pekin.

TWO SISTERS DROWNED.

Boat in Which a Part Went On a Pleasure Trip Capsized.

Southbridge, Mass.—Miss Marion Senecal, aged twenty, and Florida Senecal, aged sixteen, daughters of Narcisse Senecal, were drowned in the big pond at Globe Village, fifty yards from the southern shore and opposite Sandy Bottom.

Blanche Senecal, aged eighteen, a sister of the drowned girls; Albert Proulx, aged twenty-one, son of Henry Proulx, and wife and Isaac Mathiux, Jr., and the two who were drowned went for a pleasure trip in a large, flat bottomed boat.

Proulx got up to change seats with Mathiux, who was rowing, and capsized the boat. Rescuers were too late to save the drowning girls.

Mule's Nine Lives.

A correspondent with the Tibet mission tells a mule story: "Mules, apparently, do not die from any cause, and this mission has again proved the extreme hardihood of these animals. When the mission first crossed the Jelap-la, a mule slipped in the dusk and fell into the lake at the bottom of the pass. It was thought to be drowned. Next morning a convoy found it with its nose just above the ice, the rest of its body literally frozen in. Pickaxes were brought, and the animal was dug out.

Curious Custom.

In Friesland, it seems, there is a custom that the news of a birth or death is announced verbally by a man who calls at every house in the village for the purpose. If he brings the news of a birth he wears white gloves, if a death they are black. Some days back a child was born dead in a Frisian village. It was necessary that the usual announcement should be made, but in what colored gloves? The harbinger was a man of resource. He went his rounds wearing one white glove and one black one.

Prussian statistics indicates that the vast majority of deaf mutes are born with their defects, whereas blindness in mast cases comes later in life.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

People Must Be Told.

A writer on advertising says it is the aim of nearly every business concern to have a special and original feature. "But when such a specialty shall be found it must be advertised. No article can sell itself without the aid of advertising."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Give a hungry man something to eat before handing him advice.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Robbins, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A chauffeur is a man who runs down pedestrians and runs up repair bills.

Young women may avoid much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much **Lydia E. Pinkham's** wonderful **Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I was completely run down, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—Miss Alma Pratt, Holly, Mich.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO YOUNG GIRLS.

All young girls at this period of life are earnestly invited to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice; she has guided in a motherly way hundreds of young women; her advice is freely and cheerfully given, and her address is Lynn, Mass.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls Mrs. Pinkham believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance nowadays in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality,—often it is never recovered.

A Young Chicago Girl Saved from Despair.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I wish to thank you for the help and benefit I have received through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills.** When I was about seventeen years old I suddenly seemed to lose my usual good health and vitality. Father said I studied too hard, but the doctor thought different and prescribed tonics, which I took by the quart without relief. Reading one day in the paper of Mrs. Pinkham's great cures, and finding the symptoms described answered mine, I decided I would give **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a trial. I did not say a word to the doctor; I bought it myself, and took it according to directions regularly for two months, and I found that I gradually improved, and that all pains left me, and I was my old self once more.—Lillie E. Sinclair, 17 E. 22d St., Chicago Ill."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy to be relied upon at this important period in a young girl's life; with it she can go through with courage and safety the work she must accomplish, and fortify her physical well being so that her future life may be insured against sickness and suffering.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Valuable Premiums given for Wrappers

For The Laundry

Acme Soap

at your Grocers.

Send for Catalogue N. Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

FIRE SWEEPS YAZOO CITY

Entire Business and Much of the Residence Section Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $2,000,000

The Burned Area in the Mississippi Town is Twelve Blocks Long by Three Blocks Wide—In All Twenty-eight Blocks Are in Ashes—State Militia Guard the Ruins.

Jackson, Miss.—Yazoo City, the wealthiest town in the Mississippi delta, located fifty-five miles north of this city, was swept by fire, and not a single business house in the town is left standing. Over 200 buildings were destroyed and the loss is estimated between two million and two and a half million dollars. The first figure will probable cover the total destruction. Hundreds of people are homeless and destitute, and the town is under military guard.

Three persons are known to have been seriously injured, and rumors are current that several negroes perished in the flames, but these reports cannot be confirmed.

The devastation of the business district is complete. Twenty-eight blocks were licked clean by the flames and only the blackened brick walls and smoldering embers mark the spot where handsome buildings once stood. Of the total number of buildings destroyed, about fifty were magnificent residences, many of old Colonial architecture and occupied by some of the wealthiest citizens of the South.

Soon after the fire started in the residence of John Wise, at Main and Mound streets, realizing that it was beyond control of the local Fire Department, Mayor Holmes sent out appeals for aid, and the Jackson Fire Department, headed by Mayor Hemmingway, and the Greenwood Fire Department, headed by Governor Vardaman, hurried to the scene on special trains.

The Jackson special made a record-breaking run, covering the distance of forty-five miles in forty minutes. An hour after the arrival of assistance it seemed that the fire was almost under control, but shortly after noon it broke out afresh at the Calumet Club, destroying that structure and moving thence to the Magnolia Inn.

Every white church in town, the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic, was burned; both telegraphic offices, the Cumberland Telephone Exchange and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley passenger depot. The four banking institutions, the Elks Club, the express offices and Postoffice were swept away. away.

The only buildings of consequence directly exposed to the holocaust which escaped were the Court House and the Fannie J. Ricks Memorial Library, and through some queer prank of fate both of these were unharmed, although surrounded by fire on all sides.

Congressman John Sharp Williams, the Democratic minority leader, was a heavy loser, several buildings belonging to him being destroyed. His residence was fortunately spared, as was also his magnificent library, said to be one of the finest private collection of books in the South.

Mr. Williams was one of the heroes of the day, and his cool head and quick judgment was of valuable aid to the fire-fighting force. He was busily engaged with the workers carrying furniture from burning houses, and doubtless performed as much work of this kind as any man in the city.

atal Fire at Greenwood, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.—Half of the business part of the city of Greenwood was wiped out by fire. The property loss will approximate $133,000. Mrs. Annie Moseley, proprietor of the Central Hotel, where the fire started, lost her life.

TEN SUFFOCATED IN TUNNEL.

Mine Workmen Killed by Fumes From a Stalled Engine.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—A trainload of sixty men was stalled in the Williamstown Tunnel in Dauphin County and ten were suffocated by the fumes from the engine. The others were rescued barely in time to save their lives.

The tunnel connects the two shafts of the Williamstown colliery in Bear Valley with the breaker in Williams Valley and the town of Williamstown, where most of the mine workers live. The tunnel, which is the only means of communication between the two valleys, is a mile long and so straight that it ventilates itself.

Sixty of the workmen caught a heavy coal train between 5 and 6 o'clock and started homeward. The train stalled in the tunnel either because the load was too heavy or the engine fire got low.

Among the dead is Michael Golden, general inside foreman of the mine, who was one of the best known mining officials in the region.

Good Jobbing Business.

A decidedly healthy tone has developed in the dry goods jobbing trade due entirely to the warm and bright weather that has prevailed, and the indications now are that the summer business will be good, and possibly better than usual.

Good Year For the Farms.

Unless the crops suffer an unusual setback hereafter it should be a good year for the farms, and all other industries will feel the stimulus.

RAILROAD MEN LAID OFF

Seven Per Cent. of Entire Force o the United States Dropped.

REASON IS TRAFFIC DEPRESSION

Railroads Cut Off 75,000 Men—Resolve on the Greatest Reduction Known in Many Years—Pennsylvania Railroad Closes Down the Portage Line, Fifty Miles Long.

75,000 MEN PUT OUT.

This table will give an idea of the number of men put out of employment between April 15 and June 10:

Pennsylvania system	13,000
Vanderbilt lines	12,000
Railroads out of Chicago	20,000
Gould system	7,500
Harriman line	8,000
Northwestern lines	10,000
Southern Railway	3,000
Other roads	2,000
Total	75,000

Philadelphia, Pa.—The reduction of the working forces of the railroads in this country is more extensive and radical than was thought a month ago would be necessary. Estimates are that not less than 75,000 employes have been dropped from the railroad payrolls. A large proportion of these employes are losing their jobs under orders from company headquarters to dismiss from the freight departments every person not absolutely needed. Train hands, station men and clerks have been receiving notices to quit since April 15, and by June 10 it is expected that the weeding out process will have been completed.

With the exception of the panic period beginning in 1893, this is the most general reduction of railroad working forces known at any one time. The main cause of this sweeping wave of railroad economy is the rapid falling off in freight shipments within the last six weeks. Freight traffic managers both East and West report that the outlook is not bright for the summer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad began reducing its force between Pittsburg and Chicago about the middle of April, but has been impelled to extend the lines of economy in consequence of the steady decrease in earnings from freight traffic. Starting with the intention of laying off about 5000 employes, the Pennsylvania management has gradually extended its weeding process until more than 13,000 "blue envelopes" have been sent out by this company alone.

Shortage of traffic and consequent necessity for reducing expenses on the Pennsylvania Railroad are the reasons given for the closing to through traffic of the new Portage branch built within two years at a cost of $5,000,000.

The new Portage line was built to supplement the main line, and to give an alternate route between the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, at the east end of the Kallitzin tunnels and Pittsburg. That required the construction of a new double track line down the mountain to Hollidaysburg, a distance of seventeen miles, and the double tracking of the old Petersburg branch.

Vanderbilt lines, including the Boston and Albany, will strike at least 12,000 from the pay rolls, and according to advices from the West, the railroads running out of Chicago have already made provision to discard about 20,000 employes. The Burlington alone cuts about 6000 names off its pay rolls.

During the last year the railroad employes in the United States numbered about 1,150,000. The present reduction in forces, therefore, amounts to about seven per cent. of the whole number.

Experienced railroad men say that under ordinary circumstances about two per cent. of the employes are laid off during the summer months. The present depressed condition appears to be felt more severely by the Eastern than by the extreme Western roads.

3000 Discharged Foreigners Go Home.

Altoona, Pa.—Three thousand foreigners employed on the various railroads, workings of contractors and in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in and near Altoona, who have been suspended, have left for their homes in European countries.

JURY ACQUITS GENERAL TYNER.

Verdict of the Jury Was Unanimous On the First Ballot.

Washington, D. C.—Former Assistant Attorney-General James M. Tyner, who was Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Grant and who has held many important offices of trust under the Government, and Harrison J. Barrett, former Assistant Attorney of the Postoffice Department and nephew of General Tyner, were acquitted in Criminal Court No. 1 of the charge of conspiracy and bribery in connection with the postal scandals. The jury was out only half an hour. Only one ballot was taken, and there was not a single vote for conviction. General Tyner, who is seventy-nine years old and so ill and feeble that he has been carried to the court room every day since the trial began a month ago, broke down and wept with joy when the verdict was announced to him. It is the general opinion in Washington that General Tyner's age and physical condition may have influenced the jury to some extent.

Ideal Instance of Heroism.

Heroes at wholesale will ruin the hero business. There is something in the air of our blessed country that causes men to do brave deeds without looking for a money consideration. Ninety-nine soldiers in 100 will walk up to the cannon's mouth. That is not heroism. It is esprit de corps. That seaman on the Missouri who crawled into the magazine and closed the door after him comes nearly up to my estimate of a hero, provided he didn't do it to save his own life. Where else was he to go at that critical moment? He knew that the tomb was gaping for him if he didn't close the door, so he closed it. That is the cynical view. But I do not regard the entire crew of officers and men as heroes. Rot!—Victor Smith, in New York Press.

Measuring a Wink.

How fast can a man wink? One who is interested in this fascinating subject has made experiments in connection with it, and successfully measured the time occupied by the several phases of the movement. He says: "The mean duration of the descent of the lid is seventy-five to ninety-one thousandths of a second. The interval while the eye is shut was in one case only fifteen hundredths of a second. The rising of the lid occupied seventeen hundredths of a second. A specially arranged photographic apparatus was used for the experiment."—London Tit-Bits.

Heat Lost by Radiation.

The amount of heat lost by radiation from bare pipes containing steam at 100 pounds pressure Professor S. P. Thompson estimates to be that of about equal to two tons of coal a year for each ten square feet of pipe surface. It was found by another experimenter that eighty-eight per cent. of the loss could be prevented by the best mica covering. He states that asbestos covering is much inferior to mica, and that cement is less effective still.

There were 6000 duels in Germany i nthe year 1903, that resulted in twenty-two death and innumerable "honorable" scars.

English statistics show that in the last forty years the number of paupers per 1000 population has decreased from forty-seven to twenty-five.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

During leap year every eligible young man should be equipped with a chaperon.

Could You Use Any Kind of a Sewing Machine at Any Price?

If there is any price so low, any offer so liberal that you would think of accepting on trial a new high grade, drop cabinet or upright Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, White or New Home Sewing Machine, cut out and return this notice, and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, free of cost, the handsomest sewing machine catalogue ever published. It will name you prices on the Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, White, Standard and New Home sewing machines that will surprise you; we will make you a new and attractive proposition, a sewing machine offer that will astonish you.

If you can make any use of any sewing machine at any price, if any kind of an offer would interest you, don't fail to write us at once (be sure to cut out and return this special notice) and get our latest book, our latest offers, our new and most surprising proposition. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., Chicago.

The man who manages to keep out of debt, out of jail and out of politics is a little above the average.

Small Store Advertising.

Even a neighborhood store can advertise in a newspaper with profit. A small space in which a single article is exploited at a time, and with some white margin in order to make the letters conspicuous, does not cost much. A small grocer in New York says he has found such advertising profitable.

Good nature is very irritating to the ill natured. N. Y.—23

TIME TO ACT.

When the back aches and you are always tired out, depressed and nervous—when sleep is disturbed by pain and by urinary ills, it's time to act. The kidneys are sick. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys quickly and permanently. Here's proof:

Mrs. W. S. Marshall, R. F. D., No. 1, Dawson, Ga., says: "My husband's back and hips were so stiff and sore that he could not get up from a chair without help. I got him a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. He felt relief in three days. One box cured him."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Marshall will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION--- PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.

MRS. EVA BARTHO, 133 East 12th St., New York City, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for three years with leucorrhea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

MRS. EVA BARTHO.

Mrs. Senator Roach, of Larimore, N. Dak.; Mrs. Senator Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Belva Lockwood and Mrs. General Longstreet, of Washington, D. C., are among the prominent ladies who indorse Peruna.

Miss Helen Rolof, Kaukauna, Wis., writes:

"Several times during the past two years o rmore my system has been greatly in need of a tonic, and at those times Peruna has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and securing restful sleep."—Helen Rolof.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, writes as follows:

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Miss Lucy M. Riley, 33 Davenport St., Cleveland, Ohio, writes:

"I wish to add my indorsement to thousands of other women who have been cured through the use of Peruna. I suffered for five years with severe backache, and when wearied or worried in the least I had prolonged headache. I am now in perfect health, enjoy life and have neither an ache or pain, thanks to Peruna."—Lucy M. Riley.

It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

If all the women who are suffering with any form of female weakness would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles, he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

At the Tabala sheep saleyards, in Buenos Ayres, South America, 15,000 sheep are sold daily. Many of these are bought by meat companies for export.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y

During courtship a girl is often unable to express her thoughts, but she makes up for lost time after marriage.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 595

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

SLEEP

For Skin Tortured Babies and Rest For Tired Mothers

In Warm Baths with Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. It means instant relief and refreshing sleep for tortured, disfigured, itching, and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humors."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

We had two hard rain storms on Monday evening.

Howard Burley visited his best friend here during the week.

John Wilson, of Purchase Line, is visiting friends in town.

Several young ladies in this neighborhood are afflicted with the mumps.

L. Chal. Simpson, of Altoona, spent Sunday and Monday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson, of Altoona, visited Mrs. Simpson at the hotel on Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Cornelius and Mrs. Kauffman visited the Menold home on Memorial Day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wilson and son, of Belleville, visited Mrs. David Simpson during the week.

Mrs. B. F. Goodman and her sister Mrs. Dachenbach, from Big valley, visited their brother at Saxton.

The Methodist Sabbath school is preparing for children's day, which they will celebrate on June 12th.

Mrs. Annie Hall returned last week from Union county where she had been visiting among relatives for several weeks.

Howard Stroup, who is working at Burnham, and Mr. and Mrs. David, of Smithfield, visited Mrs. Stroup over Sunday.

Newton Carothers Allen, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, of Lewistown, is quite ill at the home of his grandparents here.

Jay Simpson, who came home from college last week with a serious case of inflammatory rheumatism on hands, is very much improved.

The ladies aid society of the Lutheran church held a festival on Monday evening and disposed of all their dainties despite the rainy evening.

Rev. Nicoll, of the Lutheran church, delivered a very interesting address on Memorial Day after the decorating of the soldiers' graves in the cemetery. Several members of the Huntingdon Post were expected to come on Seashore express but for some reason they failed to come. The exercises proceeded without them however.

CASSVILLE.

J. O. Smith has sent out a number of well drilled pupils.

Mrs. Jessie Barnet, of Pittsburg, was the guest of G. M. Green last week.

Mrs. Mary Secrist, of Orbisonia, is visiting her sister Mrs. Annie Heaton.

D. C. Wilson and brother Samuel are at home after their visit to Philadelphia to attend commencement exercises at Medico Chi.

Your correspondent last week had the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Rachel Wright and daughters, of Mapleton. They certainly have a cosy, convenient home and know how to entertain.

Loraine Mierley, who is a student at Rockhill, is at home. We have learned indirectly that he is considered a close student and is strong in mathematics. This is certainly gratifying to his former teachers.

The literary meeting on Saturday evening drew a large audience. The music and other selections were well received. The members have purchased an organ for their meetings and hope to keep up the interest manifested.

Rev. S. W. Gehrett, D. D., wife and son, of Philadelphia, are guests of Dr. Hamilton. Dr. Gehrett preached in the Lutheren church and will deliver the Memorial address on May 30th. His ability, eloquence and talent are so well known that we need not praise them. We will report the speech next week.

TODD.

James Stapleton made a business trip to Saxton last week.

J. A. Cook and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Saxton.

Mrs. Amon Saylor and her son Luther are visiting her son and daughter and their many friends of Johnstown.

T. W. Ramsey has the foundation of his new house in Bagdad completed and expects to build in the near future.

Wilson McClain and family, of Johnstown, are visiting at the home of their parents and many friends of our valley.

Children's day services will be held at the Trough Creek M. E. church Sunday morning, June 12th, at 10.30 o'clock. Come one, come all.

George W. Elias and wife, of Three Springs, was in our valley one day last week and called at the home of Oliver Curfman for his sister for dinner.

Seibert Taylor is home on a short vacation from his position as mail agent on the Pennsylvania railroad. We are glad to see our young men come home.

The farmers in our valley have been busily engaged replanting their corn the last week on acccount of not having perfect seed and the cool weather it failed to grow.

The fourth annual reunion of the members of the Austraw singing classes will be held at the Grange hall picnic ground June the 11th where some of the old-time music will be furnished.

LATTA GROVE.

Warm weather; thermometer is ninety in the shade.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker has gone to Three Springs.

On account of much rain the farmers cannot get all their summer crops out.

G. D. Lynn planted his potatoes on Monday and is now working at Mapleton.

On Thursday, 26th, the heavy rain damaged many of the corn fields and other planted ground.

Isaac Dell killed the first rattlesnake heard of this year. L. R. Bowman killed a four-foot copperhead.

J. H. Crownover worked his potatoes last week. He has put in a new pump and made other improvements.

E. O. Stever, of Grapeville, is stopping a few days with many friends here, then will go to St. Louis where he expects to find employment.

Dr. Rothrock Resigns.

Governor Pennypacker has accepted the resignation of Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Commissioner of Forestry, and appointed Robert S. Conklin, of Lancaster, as his successor, the change to take effect today. Dr. Rothrock's resignation has been in the hands of the Governor since last February, and it has been known that he desired to quit his official duties because of ill health which recently has rendered him physically disqualified for the work.

Dr. Rothrock and Mr. Conklin have been with the department since its creation under the act of 1895, Mr. Conklin starting as a clerk and being made Deputy Forest Commissioner in April 1903. Under Dr. Rothrock the State has accumulated forestry lands amounting to a million acres, established the Mont Alto camp for pulmonary sufferers, and has otherwise done much of a beneficial character. He was regarded as the best fitted man for the place in the State, his knowledge of forestry being greater than that of any other Pennsylvanian. Dr. Rothrock has been made a member of the Forestry Commission in place of Secretary of Internal Affairs Brown, who resigned because of ill health.

Mr. Conklin, the new Forestry Commissioner, is a native of Columbia, and a gentleman of much ability. His long service with Dr. Rothrock has fully qualified him to take hold of the department and conduct its affairs successfully.

Worst of All Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

The New Teachers' Salary Law.

On June 1 the teachers' salary law passed by the last Legislature, and placing the minimum salary to be paid to a teacher at $35 per month, will go into effect. By this change 3,800 teachers of the State, nine-tenths of them women, will receive about $750,000 as additional renumeration for their services. In order to obtain a share of the additional appropriation to provide for the payment of the increased salaries the president and secretary of each school district must submit a report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction with information that the requirements of the law have been complied with. If such a report is not made the school district in question will not receive a cent of the fund.

A Letter From Home.

Dear Father: Please send me a cheque
I dallied last night with a deque;
What little I knew
Didn't carry me through,
And I got it, alas, in the neque!

Dear son: I am just out of cheques;
Pray consider the physical wreques
That probably knew
A heap more than you
Of cards and the opposite seques.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Great Coach Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

June 9, 16, 23, and 30 are the next dates for great coach excursions to St. Louis via Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The rates for these excursions have been fixed at such a low figure that they afford those of limited means an opportunity of seeing the World's Fair at an exceptionally small cost. The unusual success attending the first Pennsylvania Railroad excursion indicates that these will be very popular.

Special trains of standard Pennsylvania Railroad coaches of the most modern pattern will be run on the above-mentioned date from New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Altoona, and Pittsburg directly through to St. Louis, with ample stops for meals at convenient hours. Each train will be in charge of a Tourist Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The rates will be the same as for the first excursion, May 10. $20 from New York, $18.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

Specific information regarding time of special train and connections, and rates from principal stations east of Pittsburg, will be announced shortly. 6-1-2t

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of suffers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by Wright & Dell.

WANTED—A good reliable man with horse and rig, for Mapleton Depot and surrounding towns to distribute circulars, samples, and tack signs, either in connection with present work, or give entire time. Address, Atoz Printing Co., Dept. A1, South Whitney, Ind.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

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OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

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A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884 ✦ TWENTY YEARS AGO ✦ May, 1904

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Running a general store is no experiment with us. For twenty years we have been selling goods in this town. Starting in a small room 18x18 feet we added space to it several times until we bought our present store about two years ago. The changes we have made give us the largest store in town—two floors 20x90, annex 12x30 and a warehouse two stories 18x30 feet.

Our sales last year were larger than the year before, the cash sales being more than 100 per cent. larger, proving to us that our prices, quality considered, must have been about right. We think we know What, When and Where to buy. Paying spot cash for goods as soon as they are in and examined gives us another advantage over many of our competitors.

There have been many changes since we started. We have seen many come and go. They commence by telling the people that the older stores have been overcharging them; that they will sell much cheaper. They fool part of the people for a time but they soon find our prices are as low, if not lower than theirs.

We want more cash and prompt paying customers, and name you low prices. There are others we do not want, those who think the world owes them a living whether they earn it or not. All our goods are marked in plain figures, one price to all. A child can buy as cheap as the parent.

We have this week some very tempting bargains for you in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Call and see our stock, the largest in town. A pair for every man, woman and child in the place.

Bargains in Groceries

3 3-lb cans jelly.....25c	3 3-lb cans baked beans.....25c
3 3-lb cans beets.....25c	3 3-lb cans hominy.....25c
3 3-lb cans sweet potatoes.....25c	3 3-lb cans pumpkin.....25c
3 3-lb cans sour krout.....25c	3 3-lb cans apples.....25c
	3 3-lb cans tomatoes.....25c

3 2-lb cans beans or peas	25 cents
A quart bottle catsup for	10 cents
1-lb package ground coffee for	10 cents
2 pounds loose coffee for	25 cents
4 pounds prunes for	25 cents
3 pounds peaches for	25 cents
4 pounds rice for	25 cents
Lima beans, per lb	6 cents
6 Cakes Dinghams soap	25 cents
3 Cakes Craddocks best toilet soap	25 cents
Creamery butter, 1-lb prints	25 cents
3 1-lb packages currants	25 cents

Sugars are advancing and we advise you to buy a stock for summer now. Coffee will also be higher soon.

We have large lines of men's, women's and children's summer underwear, dry goods, notions, tinware, queensware, enameled ware, glassware, hardware, fresh and cured meats, drugs, carpets, mattings, window shades, wall paper, coal, lumber, etc., etc.

We are agents for Dockash Stoves and Ranges and for Stewart Iron Works makers of Iron Fences.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

May 24, 1904. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Smart Set

A Magazine of Cleverness

Magazines should have a well-defined purpose.

Genuine entertainment, amusement and mental recreation are the motives of *The Smart Set*, the

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MAGAZINES

Its **novels** (a complete one in each number) are by the most brilliant authors of both hemispheres.

Its **short stories** are matchless—clean and full of human interest.

Its **poetry** covering the entire field of verse—pathos, love, humor, tenderness—is by the most popular poets, men and women, of the day.

Its **jokes, witticisms, sketches,** etc., are admittedly the most mirth-provoking.

160 PAGES DELIGHTFUL READING

No pages are **wasted** on cheap illustrations, editorial vaporings or wearying essays and idle discussions.

Every page will interest, charm and refresh.

Subscribe now—**$2.50** per year. Remit in cheque, P. O. or Express order, or registered letter to **THE SMART SET, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York.**

N. B.—SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 1, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'lv. ex. S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	11 40	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 20	11 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 32	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 37	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 54	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 22	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 32	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 59	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	7 05	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 28	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	J5 04	7 52	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 12	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 18	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 25	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 44	8 43	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 57	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 14	9 19	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 19	9 25	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 42	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	6 55	10 00	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	50	8 45	. .	10 45	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m1155	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	p9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m1256	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltou	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12 15	12 15	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	7 15
Washington	1 20	1 20	*4 20	7 15	. .	3 30	8 30
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 and 6.10 p. m. weekdays.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3.55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his back between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

WANTED—3,000 Cords of Wood.

I will pay the following prices for wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa., and Mill Creek, Pa.: Linn, poplar and cucumber, $6.50; hard woods—ash, elm, gum, birch, beech, maple, sugar, buttonwood, hickory, cherry (all together), $5.00; jack and yellow pine, $4.00; white pine, $4.00; hemlock, $3.75; chestnut and rock oak, gondola wood in rough, $2.20. All wood to be in good marketable condition and to be delivered during the year 1904. Prompt cash payments the 15th of each month for all wood shipped the previous month. B. F. BAKER.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh, Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 15	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 27	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	1 45	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	1 55	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 25	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 30	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	2 40	6 45
Robertsdale . . . ARRIVE	11 30	6 25	2 50	6 55
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale . . . LEAVE	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 38	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Pensioners Must Prove Age.

Before the old soldiers can receive the benefit of the recent order making age a disability they will have to prove their age. Commissioner of Pensions Ware will not accept the muster rolls of the army and navy as proof of a man's age. The reason for this is very apparent, as young men who enlisted during the civil war were very apt to overstate their ages. Boys of 16 and 18 often represented that they were 21. Those muster rolls would be erroneous and would give the veteran to-day the benefit of four or five years.

The commissioner will require that some other proof be submitted that the applicant for the various pensions under the age disability order is of the required age. This will probably have to be obtained from family papers and records, church registers and other birth records.

This requirement will prevent a very rapid increase of the pension roll, and it is thought presumable that the $1,500,000 which congress passed in the general deficiency bill to help meet these new pensions for the present fiscal year will not be needed. Very few, if any of these cases, can be passed upon before the first of July, since the applicants have to furnish proof of their age.

Great Showing of Odd Fellows.

The report of the Grand Secretary, submitted at the recent session of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, showed the membership in Pennsylvania to be 124,062. There were 12,751 members initiated during the year, 1,014 received by card and 845 reinstated; 1,680 members died: 806 withdrew, 5,456 were suspended and 50 expelled.

Fifteen lodges were instituted and six surrendered. The total receipts of the Grand Lodge during the year were $36,-021.39; amount paid by all the lodges in the State for relief of brothers, $418,-783.86; relief of widowed families, $3,-423.86; education of orphans, $31,662.20; burying the dead, $164,531.93.

The relief amounted to $1,770.51 per day during the entire year, or $73.77 per hour. The average weekly sick benefits paid amounted to $3.28. The average cost of relief to each member per annum was $5.21; the cost per week was ten cents.

During the past thirty-six years the lodges of Pennsylvania have distributed for the relief of distress and for the prevention of distress and actual want the sum of $16,398,948.79.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Thee way of some transgressors seems to be pretty smooth.

A beautiful girl is one who is pretty and doesn't know it.

About nine-tenths of what people say doesn't amount to anything.

Every old woman likes to tell how beautiful she was when she was a girl.

A folding bed is as sure to shut up unexpectedly as a woman isn't.

An egotist is a man who expects a woman to marry him for himself alone.

If a married man admits he's a fool it is his wife's duty to agree with him.

A girl who is kittenish during courtship may develop into a cat after marriage.

Some lawyers have business at the bar only when they are invited to take something.

When a young man really enjoys hearing his best girl practice on the piano that is true love.—*Chicago News.*

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad 1904 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will publish the 1904 edition of the Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America with the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the East, and over seventeen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. The book has been complied with the greatest care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive hand book of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

The cover is handsome and striking, printed in colors, and the book contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The book is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 this very interesting book may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa, by mail for twenty cents. 6-1-1t

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequaled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentorville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c, and $1.00.

William Reed & Sons

GREAT QUEENSWARE SALE

In order to bring our Queensware department to the front, and make the public acquainted with its merits we have determined to make a big sale during the entire month of June. This department must be made a success, and our customers throughout the county must visit it to appreciate it. Our Queensware and Glassware correspouds with our other lines of goods and is of the better grade. Our dinner sets are of the best grade of American goods, including English, French, German and Austaian, and are the latest shapes and decorations. Besides our regular line of dinner sets we have several fine open stock lots, from which you can make up any set of your own selection. We want one hundred and thirty-five ladies of this county and elsewhere to answer this question. Where did you get this beautiful dinner set? At WILLIAM REED & SONS.

We are going to make this June sale, on the above goods, a remarkable, interesting one.

Lot one, 100 piece dinner sets, $12.00 and $15.00 must go at $8.50.
" two, " " " " $12.50 must go at $10.00.
" three " " " " $18.00 must go at $15.00.
" four " " " " $25.00 and $28.00 must go at $21.00.
" five " " " " $40.00 fine Haviland must go at $27.50.

We have also several Toilet Sets which must go at reduced prices. We will also have a 5, 10 and 25 cent counter of best grade of glassware that will be of interest to you.

Any one unable to pay all down, by a reasonable deposit will secure what you desire, until it suits you to take the goods.

Do not fail to call and look the goods over.

A SPECIAL SALE OF WASH GOODS,

THREE DAYS ONLY

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 9th, 10th and 11th.

The prolonged cold weather brings us up to the first of June with too large a stock of wash fabrics on hand. The goods are most desirable but there are too many, so down go prices for this sale. We want the selling to be quick so we have the sale for three days only and have made prices so low that the goods will sell rapidly.

At 4¼c a yard we will sell a fine lot of new Lawns in fine patterns and good colorings worth 6¼ to 8c a yd.

At 5c a yd. a big lot of Ginghams, Lawns, Dimities, etc., in splendid styles worth 8c, 10c and 12½c.

At 8c, 10c and 12½c we will sell handsome lawns, dimities, ginghams worth 12½, 15c and 20c a yard.

At 15c a big lot of new silk ginghams will be sold which are regularly 20c and 25c. Figured linens and silk ginghams worth 30c and 35c will be sold at 20c a yard. White Madras reduced from 30 and 35c to 25c a yard. These goods are new, fresh and clean and these few prices show how the goods will be sold. It is the greatest wash goods opportunity we've ever offered. Do not miss it. Only three days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 9th, 10th and 11th.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

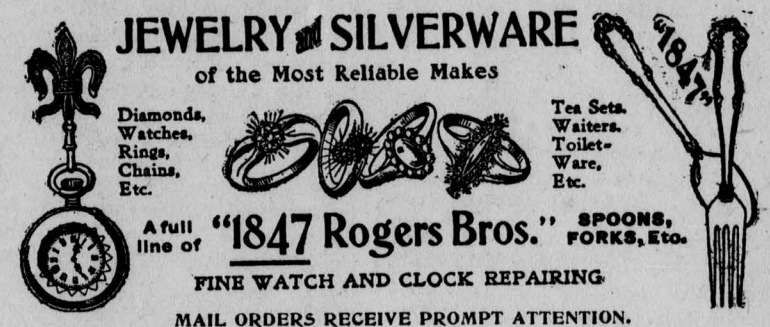
Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE of the Most Reliable Makes



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts. Pillow Sham Holders: also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

THE SEA GULLS.

O, the sweeping swing of the blue-gray wing
As they circle before the eye,
And the swerving dip of the breast adrip
Of the gulls that seaward fly!
They hang and balance, they waver and float
With an idle air and an aim remote,
Then suddenly cleave the sky!
And naught know we of their query or quest
As they pause a breath on a blue wave's breast,
Or the secrets hid in the closing blue
Where they sail and sail and are lost to view.

O, the fret and worry, the cark and care,
They stifle us here ashore!
O, to breathe aloft in the swift free air,
Away from the world and its grim despair,
To be fetterless evermore;
To follow to bournes of the fabled Spring.
Where youth's gay fountains lisp and sing,
And O, for the chance of that wild, free lance
Of a bird with a tireless wing!

Hear the tern's coarse cry as the clouds loom black,
As the white-caps surge on the tempest's track,
These warders of sea-farers' fate,
Ahover at Dame Carey's gate.
The white sails scurry! The winds blow strong
Hear them shriek aloud their discordant song
"Beware the sea! Beware the sea!
Man's implacable enemy!"

Song the bold young Vikings heard
Far in the North, from the warning bird;
Song of the years on the vacant seas,
Far as the earth's antipodes.
This witches' bird with the moan of man,
This gray old, wand'ring charlatan
Hath kept in calm and in booming breeze
His watch with the ghostly, changing seas.

—Nancy Eaton Waterhouse, in the Criterion.

The Unruly Member.

By HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

You would have recognized Rose Lodge as the residence of an unmarried female, had you seen it in Russia or Japan, or on the very shore of the Ganges! It bore the unmistakable impress of single blessedness on its portico and front steps—the box-edged borders spoke it as plainly as if every leaf and twig had been a voice.

The very dead leaves and fallen rose petals did not have a chance to wither away in peace on the closely shaven grass, but were whisked away with a garden broom almost ere they were fallen, and the flowers blowed stiffly in geometrically shaped beds, while 'love-in-idleness" and "bachelor's" buttons were not even tolerated within the green-painted gates.

While the cottage opposite was such a contrast. Built in the simple Gothic style, its casements twined and shaped with clematis and honeysuckle, and its garden walks a graceful wilderness of bloom and fragrance, it had all the aspect of an inhabitated Eden, and the key of the difference between these two cottages was that one was peopled by a young married couple, the other by a lady of a certain age, and very uncertain prospects of matrimony.

"My dear," said Mrs. Carroll—Miss Cynthia Arran was receiving morning visitors in her blue, chintz-furnished boudoir, a room which she had fitted up exactly after the description of the boudoir of Lady Blanche Somebody in the last novel that she had perused—"my dear, who are your neighbors?"

Miss Peckham put up her eyeglasses, Mrs. Johnson put aside the curtain to obtain a better prospect and Miss Arran answered carelessly:

"Oh, a bride and bridegroom, I believe; Agnes Winston and her husband!"

"Do you know them?"

"Only by sight!"

For Miss Cynthia did not deem it necessary to state that she had called on the new arrival, but that Mr. and Mrs. Winston, having somehow heard of Miss Arran's reputation as a general gossip, and female edition of Paul Pry, had neglected to return the visit.

"I know all about 'em," said Mrs. Johnson, mysteriously, wagging the roses in her bonnet front. "He used to visit Amelia Raymond, didn't he? People always thought that would be a match, until Agnes Brown came along. He's a lawyer, isn't he?"

"Yes," said Miss Arran; he's a lawyer."

"Perhaps that's he?" questioned Mrs. Johnson, with a nod of the head toward a black-coated figure in the shadow of some lilacs.

"No," Miss Arran answered, "that's a gardener that comes by the day. Frank Winston is too fine, it seems, to trim and prune his own trees and bushes. But he's in Boston just now—at least that is what their chambermaid told my maid of all work."

"In Boston!" crwied Mrs. Johnson, elevating both hands; "and they not married three months yet!"

"I thought it looked bad," sighed Miss Arran, "but I make a point of never interfering with my neighbor's business."

"Of all things, I despise gossip," said Mrs. Johnson. "Does she seem to pine much, dear?"

"Not she," said Miss Cynthia, with a toss of her curls. "I just wish you could hear her sing opera airs at that piano."

"Does he write to her?"

"I've never seen the postman come there yet," said Miss Arran, mournfully.

"Ah—h—h!" groaned Mrs. Johnson. "That's what come of love-matches. I never did believe in 'em, for my part. Well," rising to go, "I am sorry they are so ill suited to each other. If I was a little acquainted with her, I'd go over to offer her some sympathy; but folks do say she is too haughty to appreciate any such attention. Pride must have a fall, sooner or later—that's all I've got to say."

Mrs. Johnson took her leave, and pretty young Agnes Winston, trimming her roses in front of the Gothic cottage, never dreamed of the beady black eyes which were watching her, as the elderly widow went by. Or perhaps the sunshine would have been less radiant, and a vague fear would have overshadowed the glow and softness of the July atmosphere.

Mrs. Carroll had sat, and silently absorbed the conversation in Miss Arran's boudoir, but she was not so taciturn at the next place at which she called.

"Do you know the Winstons?" she asked of Mrs. Maj. Murrell.

"The young people who have just rented Frankland Cottage? No, but my brother, George, knows Mr. Winston."

"Ah!" sighed Mrs. Carroll, "how little young folks dream what's in store for 'em in this wicked world. Else they'd all stay single, that's my opinion."

"What do you mean?" demanded Mrs. Murrell.

"Don't you know?"

"I can't possibly imagine what you're talking about."

"Well, Mr. Winston has left his wife, and she is there at home singing opera songs to other gentlemen, and the young couple don't even correspond. I believe people think she has discovered that he cares more for 'Melia Raymond, his old sweetheart, than he ever did for her. Amelia has an aunt in Boston, and I shouldn't wonder if he has gone there for the express purpose of meeting her."

"You don't tell me so!" cried Mrs. Maj. Murrell, and away she went, the moment Mrs. Carroll and taken her leave, to see what old Mrs. Ginger thought about it.

"Have you heard the sad news about the Winstons?" she asked, untying her hat strings, and fanning herself violently.

"No; what is it?" asked Mrs. Ginger, pricking up her ears like an ancient war horse at the sound of artillery.

"Why he has left her and gone to Boston to meet his old sweetheart, Amelia Raymond, and she is practicing for the opera—she always had a good voice you know—with lots of foreign gentlemen at her house. It is very imprudent of her, under the circumstances, you know what Agnes Brown always was. Maj. Burrell always said that Frank Winston would never make a steady husband."

"Well, I never!" cried Mrs. Ginger. "I shall see her aunt at the sewing circle this afternoon, and I mean to ask her if it is true."

"Oh, there's no mistake about it!" said Mrs. Murrell, eagerly. "I had it from the very best authority."

Yet the good woman really believed what she said. There is no accounting for the glamour that female tongues will cast about female when once the evil spirit of gossip is abroad.

"Pooh! stuff and nonsense!" said Brother George, a good-looking young attorney, when his sister imparted to him the "dreadful tidings" which were now in brisk circulation. "I don't believe a word of it!"

"It's all true, nevertheless!" asserted Mrs. Murrell.

"Why, I've been there again and again since the wedding, and they are the most devoted couple I ever saw."

"Ah!" sigherd Mrs. Murrell, "there is always something wrong where you see so much outward show. I'm sorry for them, very!"

George Wrexham pulled his mustache in sore perplexity, and when the rumor reached him for the third time, he walked straight to the telegraph office and sent off a brief message:

"To F. Winston, Esq., Parker House, Boston: What's this people are saying about you and your wife? Better come home and see about it?

"George Wrexham."

Aunt Barbara Brindale, at the sewing circle, heard the tidings with incredulous astonishment.

"Our Agness parted from her husband and going on the stage!" she cried, dropping her thimble in dismay.

"Fiddlesticks! a likely story, indeed!"

But, nevertheless, Aunt Barbara rolled up her sewing half an hour earlier than usual, and went to Frankland cottage, to see what on earth it all meant.

Agnes Winston welcomed the old lady with a bright smile—evidently no serpent had as yet stung away her domestic peace.

"My dear," said Aunt Barbara Brindale, "when is Frank coming back?"

"Day after to-morrow, I suppose," said Agnes innocently. "Why?"

"And—and is Miss Raymond to accompany him?" asked the old lady, somewhat hesitatingly.

Agnes opened her soft blue eyes.

"Miss Raymond? Why should she?"

"Because people say they are there together, my dear," blurted out Aunt Barbara, feeling herself grow very hot and uncomfortable.

"People tell a wicked, dastardly falsehood, then!" cried Agnes, stamping her tiny foot passionately upon the floor. "How dare they say such things about my Frank?"

"Yes, but listen to it all, my dear—it's the talk of the town, and such rumors must have some shadow of foundation. I really think you ought to know it."

Aunt Barbara told the whole tale as it had been told to her, and Agnes Winston straightway went into hysterics; not that she really believed it—oh, no, she was too loyal-hearted a wife to do that—but she always had felt a sort of lurking jealousy of Amelia Raymond, and she had not had a letter from Frank in two whole days, and——

But just as Aunt Barbara had recklessly showered half a pint of cologne over her niece, the door flew open and in walked Mr. Winston's self.

"What does all this mean, about your going on the stage?" he demanded fiercely. "Where are the men who are haunting my house in my absence, Agnes? I insist on hearing the whole truth at once!"

"You had better go back to Amelia Raymond," sobbed Agnes, vindictively, and she cried more bitterly than ever. "Men, indeed! there has been no man about the place but Mike, the gardener, and old Uncle Jocelyn, who brings the daily paper before we are up in the morning."

"Children," said Aunt Barbara, laying a warning hand on Frank's arm as he was about to burst forth in recrimination, "hush! and let's have matters explained. It seems to me we have all allowed ourselves to become the fools of gossiping tongues."

And she related, plainly and succinctly, what she had heard, and how it had reached her, tracing the tongue of venom back to Mrs. Carroll and Miss Arran, with pretty direct accuracy.

Agnes burst out laughing through her tears.

"Frank," said she, "we might have known better than to believe such idle gossip. Let us treat it as we would idle wind. I never dreamed of leaving you, or of going on the stage."

"And I haven't seen Amelia Raymond since she was here to tea, a month ago," said Winston, with something like a smile dawning on his puzzled countenance.

"Let it be a lesson to you, children," said Aunt Barbara, kindly, "to trust one another in spite of everything, and not to believe more than one-sixteenth part of what you hear in this world."

And the world, which had prepared itself for all the delicious items of a divorce suit, was disappointed, after all.—New York Weekly.

An Anecdote of Grant.

It is getting to be more and more an established custom for families to hold reunions in which the different branches and clans meet and talk over the old times, both of themselves and their ancestors.

One of the most interesting of these is the reunion of the Grants.

These festivities have been kept up every year—sometimes enlivened or honored by the presence of members of the Uiysses S. Grant family. Among these has been Mrs. Cramer, Gen. Grant's youngest sister, who occasionally gives reminiscences of her distinguished brother in his early days, when upon coming home from West Point vacations, he used to make a prisoner of war of his baby sister, shut her up in a closet, and then go about wondering where she was till her plaintive cries drew immediate release and ignorant protest from the mother. It will be seen from this that the great captain carried with him his grim humor and his disposition to make captures, even in younger days.—Will Carleton, in Harper's Weekly.

When in Doubt, Play Trumps.

Mrs. Nippy had given Mr. Nippy distinct orders to fetch something home from the market. To save his life he couldn't recall what the something was.

Tea, coffee, oranges, lettuce, steak, olives—he ran over in his mind the articles she might require, and came every time to the conclusion that his memory was vile.

"There's just one thing left to do," he said.

Stopping at the florist's on the way home he bought a dozen roses.—Newark News.

PRESIDENT TO STUDENTS

Roosevelt Admonishes Groton Schoolboys to Be Plucky and Decent

Delivers an Address at the Massachusetts Institute Where His Two Sons Are Studying For College.

Groton, Mass.—Groton School welcomed Theodore Roosevelt, who came not as President of the United States but as the proud father of two of her sons. A pair of prancing bays whirled the President from his private car through the picturesque Willow road and up the hill to the school. There 150 bareheaded youngsters barked out the school yell in rattling chorus, with a sonorous "tiger" in the shape of the distinguished guest's name. Then Mr Roosevelt had a quiet hour with his sons, after which a leisurely stroll through shaded paths to the chapel was followed by half an hour in the atmosphere of quiet reverence beneath its painted windows.

Another half hour was spent in the gymnasium, where, with Dr. Peabody, the head master, and Bishop Lawrence, he spoke to the boys.

Dr. Peabody made a brief address, devoted particularly to reviewing the history of the school, of which that day was the twentieth anniversary. He also referred in some detail to the methods followed at the school in the development of the boys instructed there. Dr. Peabody, in introducing the President, said:

"We like him as a parent, we admire him as a President, and we love him as a man."

The President gave what he called a "homely, heart-to-heart talk with the boys." He expressed the desire that he should not be directly quoted and that no extended report of his speech should be made.

He said that if a boy has not pluck, common sense and decency he is of a pretty bad sort, and a man without those qualities is even worse. He admonished them that they must not become prigs, and urged them to be strong, to be decent and to be resourceful.

"Boys and men," he said, "possessing such qualities will not be snobs. There are in our civic and social life worse creatures than snobs, but no creature is more contemptible."

The President referred to the advantages of training in public schools, which training he believed to be most beneficial because of its democratic character.

"It is necessary," he said, "for boys in school and in college, and for men in civic or social life, to demonstrate that they have power to accomplish things and to be able to do their part in life. The boy or the man must be able to accomplish something for decency, or he must step aside for those who can."

The Presidential party left here in the afternoon at 5.32, returning to Washington by the same route.

Hartford, Conn.—President Roosevelt passed through here about 10.30 p. m., on his way to Washington. Station Master Readett presented to him a basket of flowers from Elm City Lodge, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of New Haven, of which organization the President is a member. At Willimantic the President made a brief speech, in which he said: "I have been to Groton to see two of my boys. I have others, six in all, and I wish I had a dozen children."

MET DEATH BRAVELY.

Japanese Officers Who Attempted to Blow Up a Siberian Railway Bridge.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Details have been received from Harbin of the execution of Ukoko and Otti, the two Japanese officers who attempted to blow up a railway bridge near that city. The prisoners said they belonged to a band of 100 men to whom had been entrusted the work of destroying the railway. When they were told that they must be extremely brave to undertake such a task they replied: 'Not at all. We are only doing our duty in carrying out the orders of the Emperor."

They were put to death in the presence of a large crowd. Gen. Kouropatkin had given orders that they should be shot instead of hanged. The younger officer refused to have his eyes bandaged. When he was told that this was the Russian mode he asked that an exception be made in his favor. The elder officer displayed less fortitude, and calmly allowed his eyes to be bandaged. One of the officers was a Christian.

No photographs of the execution were allowed.

Boy Saves New York Limited.

The New York Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad would have been wrecked at the Auglaize River, three miles east of Delphos, Ohio, at midnight, had it not been for Charles Peltier, a boy fifteen years old. At about 10 o'clock, while he was under the bridge fishing for eels, he heard two men above making plans to wreck the train, which is due there about 11.15. He ran to the nearest telephone and notified people in Delphos, who telegraphed the officials in Fort Wayne. They in turn notified the police in Van Wert to board the train when it reached that city. When the train reached the river a pile of ties was found on the track.

Dr. Fowler Missing.

When the case of Dr. Richard C. Fowler, the "get-rich-quick" promoter, was called before Recorder Goff, of New York City, his lawyers said they had no idea where he was, and his bond of $23,000 was forfeited.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

No Insurance For Murderer.

Judge Ralston, in Common Pleas Court, of Philadelphia, delivered an opinion refuhsing judgment, for want of sufficient affidavit of defence, in the suit brought by the executor of Robert Kirkpatrick against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, upon a policy of insurance. The policy contained a clause to the effect that if Kirkpatrick within one year from the issue died by his own hand or act the company would not be liable for a greater sum than the premiums which had been received on his policy. On June 16, 1902, the company was informed that Kirkpatrick had been convicted of murder in the first degree. The company continued to receive the premiums as they became due. On August 25, 1903, Kirkpatrick was executed for his crime. The company contended that the plaintiff could not recover. Judge Ralston, in his opinion, said: "We consider that upon grounds of public policy, the law of Pennsylvania forbids a recovery upon policy where the insured had been executed for crime, whether the policy contains a clause upon the subject or not, and, even if it stipulates that the company shall be liable in such a contingency. The rule for judgment is discharged."

Prying Juror Spoils Verdict.

Because a juror was not satisfied with the evidence submitted in court, at Norristown, but made a personal investigation, the judge has set aside the finding of the jury and granted a new trial. Frank Layton, the defendant, was tried for appropriating the proceeds of a load of hay sold for his employer. In the taking of testimony Layton's defense was that he placed the money in question in a washstand of his sleeping room, and that it was still there, if some one had not removed it. The inquisitive juror that night, after the adjournment of court, went to Layton's room and next morning, in open court, he announced his finding. The Court, in its opinion, says that by his so doing the jury received incompetent evidence before the verdict was rendered. Without such evidence an acquittal might have followed; hence the new trial.

Train Wreckers Kill and Rob.

By forcing a switch and extinguishing a signal light train wreckers ditched a heavy coal train on the Manor Valley branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, killing one of the crew and seriously injuring another. Fireman Frederick C. Thomas, of Smithfield, who was scalded, is dead, and Engineer Ross Shew, of Millwood, was cut and bruised by flying debris. Robbery is believed to have been the motive of the gang, for when Thomas' remains were brought here his pockets were turned inside out and his watch, money and time book were missing. The two engines hauling the train were thrown over an embankment into a public road twenty feet below, and a portion of the train was wrecked, causing a $30,000 loss in rolling stock.

Three Die in Row.

In a row about a few dandelions, at Elk Lick mines, one mile east of Myersdale, three miners met death and the fourth participant escaped. One Louie was gathering dandelions at dusk in the rear of a boarding house run by Dominick Bills. Bills ordered Louie away in fun. Louie cursed Bills, at which Bills pulled a revolver and shot him. An unknown man interfered, taking Louie's part, shooting Bills and his cousin, Samuel Bills, who approached on a bicycle. The unknown man escaped, but is thought to be hiding in a mine. The authorities are looking for him.

Feared Return to an Asylum.

Worried lest he should be sent back to the Norristown Insane Hospital, from which institution he was released on parole, Gottfried Goldschmidt, Jr., aged forty years, hanged himself to the limb of a tree in Richards' woods, near Pottstown. His body, which was still warm, was found by three women passing through the woods. Goldschmidt was for many years a Reading Railway brakeman, and the loss of a child and being out of employment affected his mind.

Lightning Scared Entire Town.

A heavy thunder storm did great damage in Union City, a place of 3000 inhabitants in Erie County. Lightning struck in many places, and the residents were panic stricken for a time. The largest loss was the Hatch Broom Company's factory, which burned. The losses will probably be $15,000.

Masked Bandits Rob a Pair.

While John Hamilton and Miss Gertrude E. McHenry, of Shenandoah, were returning to town down the Locust Mountain road, three masked bandits jumped from the bushes, and at the point of revolvers forced the young couple to give up their two gold watches and $20.

Girl Badly Hurt in a Runaway.

In a driving accident, near Chestnut Hill Park, Simon Block, a Norristown merchant, was run over by a carriage, and Miss Stella Gerstley, daughter of a Main street (Norristown) merchant, jumped out, while the horse ran away. She landed on her head and is now under a physician's care.

Two Die of Scalds.

Fireman George Martin and George Beard, of Pottstown, died from the effects of the explosion of a Reading Railway engine. The steam enveloped Martin and Beard, and entering the coach, caused a panic among the passengers.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "LIFE'S ASSETS."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Goodenough Talks Instructively on the Infinite Possibilities That Are in Man—What We Need to Know.

BRISTOL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Goodenough preached Sunday morning on "Life's Assets." The text was from I Corinthians iii:21, 22, 23: For all things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours, and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's." Dr. Goodenough said:

Man aspires. His eye is on the sky. Man was made to walk erect. His impulse is to climb. This fact indicates his destiny. The earth beneath us and the world about us contribute to our flight, but they offer us no home. The world, so near to us and so essential to our present life, has its limitations and fetters. Man is impatient of limitations; he aspires to the infinite and the infinite is always above us. The nobler man's nature the more restless and determined is he to ascend. No philosophy of life is true that fails to recognize this instinct of the soul. Man desires more room, more room is above, and above is something that attracts and draws. That fact is man's salvation.

It is generally believed that man had his origin in God. God is the root from which all men have sprung. It is equally true that God is the complement of man and his goal. How noble is man. What infinite possibilities are in him. Man is not a waif, aimlessly wandering through a trackless wilderness, nor an orphan minus a parent's guiding hand and tender voice. Man's origin and destiny are one. It is God. If your five-year-old boy is in need he instinctively cries, "My father." If he is in trouble he as naturally cries, "My mother." Instantly the complement of his needy nature is at hand. Father and mother are to him all that he needs. We are only larger children, with larger and more imperative needs. Is there any help for us? We have outgrown the ability of our earthly parents to help us. What shall we do? As the thirsty ox turns to the babbling brook, we turn our eyes to the heavens and say, "My Father—God, help me." And quicker than thought the help comes. Here we have the philosophy of happiness and the secret of success. As witnesses to this fact we call to the stand Augustine, Bernard, John Howe, Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley. The upward look wins. The man who aspires to God, and holiness, and immortality is the one to whom this text is spoken. "All things are yours; for ye are Christ's and Christ is God's."

The thing that wise men are thinking about is life. Bread and acres and dollars are only incidental. God made the acres. God's sunshine and showers grew the grain from which the bread is made. God furnished the material to make the dollar. Therefore, acres and bread and dollars are good because God had something to do with producing them. These are valuable contributions to life, some of our life values. Life itself is worth more than all of them put together. The man who cultivates your farm is worth more than the farm. The man who builds your home is worth more than the house. We are not paupers. No man, woman or child in this world need be poor. There are other values beside dollars. We are heirs to untold riches. Our heavenly Father, the unseen capitalist, has invested largely in us, and He is no spendthrift. He has put the value where it may multiply. Life is a feeble thing at the beginning; so is the acorn, but in the acorn is the massive oak; so is the bulb, but the bulb contains the tint and perfume of the lily. So life as we see it in the babe, it contains a Kepler, a Newton, a Gladstone, a McKinley.

Character is a result, a product. Character tells the story of our conduct and industry. Character is the fruitage of our thinking, our willing, our loving, our doing. And character is the man. Character determines one's value to himself and to society. This is what makes biography the popular literature of our day. People interest people. Biography is death to pessimism. Thousands of men and women have succeeded in life. They have feasted on the universe and enjoyed the infinite, and the books tell us how they did it. My young friends, the one thing in this world for you to do, is to follow their example. You may. Character is no ready made thing; it is made to order. It means plan and purpose and persistence. You do not have to make the machinery nor the material; these are furnished. The selection of the web, the feeding of the loom, the weaving of the cloth is ours. The result is character, and character is destiny. This is the work of life. Human chances are not equal. Circumstances favor some more than others. No doubt of it. But then every man has a chance, aye, more, every man has a probability of success. There are possibilities of failure, and many seem to fail, but there is no excuse for failure. Oh, horrible, heartbreaking word is failure. May none of you ever know what it means. There is a way of escape from it. Make a right, not to say, best, use of what is in you, wisely appropriate what is about you, give reason the rein. Enthrone conscience. Be religious. And every step will be an ascent, every act the advance of the soul, and the enrichment of being. All things are yours to do with.

It was never easier to be good than now. Perhaps it is never easy to be good. What makes it easier to be good to-day than it was yesterday? The multiplicity of helps at hand. To read some newspapers and to hear some speakers, one would suppose that nobody was good. The fact is, the world is full of good people. What is goodness? Not the muttering of a creed nor the repeating of a prayer; not the reading of the Bible nor going to church. Good people do these things, but these things are not essentially goodness. Bad people may do them, too. Goodness is consideration for the other fellow, sweetness of temper, gentleness of conduct, nobleness of purpose, love to God and man. It is to live kindly and truly and well. It is like the Christ doing good every day and everywhere. This is the goodness that counts in our day. And we rejoice to believe that it is constantly on the increase. Goodness is true religion, and true religion is goodness. The two are inseparable. It is a culturing, refining, elevating process. It is ever making for the best that life is capable of. What God wants for His children is the best. The desire of God is human happiness. To this end He is patient and indulgent. He is prodigal in gifts. He is ever lavishing His love upon us. God is neither mean nor little. He is the great Father, giving Himself for the salvation, the enrichment, the perfect happiness of His children. God is not the author of pain. He takes no delight in tears. The blessed Saviour ceases not in His age-long effort to make the sons of earth happy. The law of the universe, the design of everything is happiness. Happiness is everywhere. Wander in the woods, walk in the meadow, meander by the stream, rest in the valley and climb to the hilltop, and in everything and everywhere you will find happiness. It springs up like a well of life, filling the air with its music, flooding the earth with its joys. How much more does our heavenly Father desire you, His children, to be happy. The only condition of happiness is to be good.

To the untutored, this looks like an impossible thing, and many ask: "How can I do this?" Easy enough. All that is needed is the disposition, and the effort. First of all, look at your bank account. Did you know you had a bank account? Well, you have. See, please, what stands to your credit, the gift of another. These assets are ours because we live in the twentieth century, and because we are Anglo-Saxons. "All things are yours. Whether Paul or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's." That is a wonderful statement. It places us under tremendous obligation. What an incentive to attempt something, what an inspiration to noble achievement. The great personalities of history—Paul, Cephas, Apollos. Past, present, future. The world, God and Christ, all yours, to make the goal and win. Then there can be no excuse for failure.

A practical question which meets us is, "How may I utilize these many gifts of God for my own advancement and betterment?" The answer is, "By right appropriation." Just as the parched earth drinks in the gentle rain drops, making the grass to grow; just as the bee sips the honey from the fragrant flower, so we must learn to appropriate the good in everything, to our own growth and refinement. Life everywhere is sustained by appropriating the outward to itself. The great intellects which teach and bless the world to-day are great and capable because of this appropriation of knowledge. To the good belongs the best of two worlds. It was once thought that the Christian's world was exceedingly limited. The Bible, hymnal, a long sermon and a dreary prayer meeting were all that the Christian had any right to. Anything else would chill his fervor and narrow his vision and tarnish his soul. Thank God, that day is so far behind us. To-day we know that everything within reach and everything within sight is ours, if we love God, to be used in the advancement and enrichment of our lives.

Look at it a moment. Take an inventory. Try to itemize the blessings of the good God. Explore the world of art, the product of the centuries, it is ours, for God made the beautiful. What a store house of lessons and inspirations and soul delights are the art galleries of the world! The windows in cathedrals and churches have for ages been telling the story of Christ. "The Nativity," by Burne-Jones, is the pride of England; "The Transfiguration," by Raphael, the glory of Italy. These are but samples of the beautiful in art, which are ours for the delight and culture of the soul. All sciences and literatures belong to us, for God is the Author of all truth. Shakespeare and Booth and De Reszke, these and the host of others like them, are ours to charm away our cares and rest of mind. The marketplace crowded with the yield of the field, the wealth of the mine, the product of the factory, is ours, for God is imminent in nature and industry and human skill. The advance in surgery and medicine, the limitless pleasures in travel—all this is ours, available and usable assets to make life rich and happy and good. All this is the product of the past, the gift of the good God. Its presence should shame badness out of existence. How can people be bad when they think of the goodness of God? What are we doing with life's assets? They are the raw materials out of which we may weave the soul's seraphic robe; they are the steps by which we ascend to the home of perfect day. They are to our spirits what air and dew and sunlight are to the seed. Plants grow by appropriating things ab extra to their use; souls grow by doing the same way. The business of life is to convert all these forces and gifts into life and character. The soul must drink in its full of God and rise to the perfect life in the endless day beyond the stars.

What we need to know to-day is the proper use of things. That means study, the exercise of the mind. Others have studied and thought for us. The result is the locomotive, carrying us sixty miles an hour; the electric wire, by which we talk to a friend 1000 miles away. If wealth is to benefit the owner of it, he must use it and use it wisely. So, if we are to feel the stimulus and reap the benefit of the accumulations of the ages, as life's assets; if these are to answer their need, in the making of a man—we must study and think and pray. In the right use of these is the making of a holy character.

All that has been said is, we believe, true. But it is not the whole truth. We must go a step further. Man has heart conditions and soul needs, which neither nature, nor science, nor Scripture, can meet. Man needs a God. God is everywhere. God is in the sunlight which bathes us every day with its warmth and glory. He is in the bread which we eat; He is in the music which comes floating through the air, making the heart to dance for joy. But this God is too vague, too vast, too impersonal. Can this God be personalized? It is God's eternal purpose to adapt Himself to the limitations and needs of His children. We do not think of God merely as Power, or Majesty, or Holiness. God is Love. Love is the winning thing. Love conquers. Love is bent on drawing home to the Father's heart all His wayward and lost ones. The human heart cries for God. What kind of a God? Not the God of the atheist, not the God of the Deist, not the God of the narrow theologian, but the Eternal God. And Jesus Christ has revealed Him to the world. This Jesus Christ and this God are ours. This completes the list. There is nothing more that can be added. Flowers, pictures, music, ships, railroads, telephones, philosophy, science, religion, human fellowships, friendships, loves, plus God and Christ. All are yours. Don't complain of poverty any more; never be afraid of failure; never again say "I can't."

Goodness does not mean exemption from the common ills of life. Every life has its burdens, every heart has its own secret sorrow. We would not minimize the cares which are inevitable. They are not joyous, but grievous. Many tears are shed in the private chamber. Many feet are treading lonely paths. And blessed be God, our heavenly Father knows it all. The Christ, the Saviour of Men, is touched with the feelings of our infirmities. All the love of the Deity, all the power of the Almighty, all the compassion of the Lover of Souls, is for us. Look up, then. Be of good cheer. 'Tis better further on. In company with the Saviour, nothing can harm us. The path of the good is as the shining light, shining more and more unto the perfect day.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 5.

Subject: Christ's Trial Before Pilate, Mark xv., 1-15—Golden Text, Luke xxiii., 4—Memory Verses, 12, 13—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Jesus before the Jewish Council (v. 1). 1. "In the morning." Jesus had two trials. The first was before the Jewish authorities, who brought in a charge against Him, the punishment of which was death. The second trial was before the Roman procurator, Pilate, who had power to inflict the death penalty. "Chief priests." The heads of the courses and the ex-high priests. "Elders." Men chosen from among the most influential laymen. "Scribes." Teachers of the law. They were educated in the literature of the church. "The whole council." The Sanhedrin, the highest Jewish council, composed of seventy-one members. It could condemn to death, but the execution of the sentence rested with the Roman procurator.

II. Pilate questioning Jesus (vs. 2-5). 2. "And Pilate." Jesus was taken from the regular meeting of the Sanhedrin to the judgment hall of Pilate (John 18:28; Luke 23:1), which was "probably in the tower of Antonia, just outside the northwest corner of the temple area." Verses 2-4 and Matt. 27:11-14 are an account of the first trial before the Roman procurator. "Art Thou," etc. This question presupposes that Jesus had treasonably claimed to be a king. The Jews made three principal charges against Jesus: 1. Sedition—perverting the people. 2. Forbidding to pay tribute to Caesar. 3. Claiming to be a king. John shows (John 18:33-38) how Jesus so explained His royalty and His kingdom as to cause Pilate to say, "I find in Him no fault at all." "Thou sayest it." An affirmative answer which means, "It is as thou sayest."

3. The Jews refused to enter the judgment hall "because their Jewish traditions (not the law of God) declared them ceremonially unclean if they entered the house of a Gentile during or just before the Passover feast;" Pilate, therefore, went out and had a conference with them (Luke 23:2; John 18:28-32). Pilate then entered the judgment hall and held a private conference with Jesus (Luke 23:3; John 18:33-38), after which he again went out to the Jews and publicly declared to them his belief that Jesus was innocent. Jesus was then brought out to the Jews to hear their accusations. "Many things." All were mere technicalities and quibblings; they either wholly falsified or perverted His statements so as to make it appear that He was a confessed criminal. "Answered nothing." He was conscious of His innocence. He knew that they could not prove their charges. They offered no testimony and therefore He was silent; there was no need of His replying. 4. "Asked Him again." Pilate was convinced that Jesus was innocent, and yet he was not ready to face the Jews and give his prisoner His liberty. 5. "Marvelled." Pilate was probably more surprised that He bore this so meekly and did not return railing for railing, than that He did not set up a defense.

III. The Jews choose Barabbas (vs. 6-11). In verses 6-15 we have an account of the second trial before Pilate. This was the third act in the proceedings against Christ. 6. "Released," etc. This custom was in harmony with the nature of the feast and, however it originated, was so completely established that Pilate was obliged to attend to it. See verse 8. 7. "Barabbas." An insurrectionist, a robber and a murderer. He was actually guilty of much worse crimes than they had charged against Jesus. He had a short time before this evidently been a ringleader in an outbreak in Jerusalem against the Roman Government. "With them." The associates of Barabbas were also, like himself, under arrest and in prison. 9. "Will ye," etc. Pilate is laboring hard to release Jesus, and yet he does not assert his authority, but constantly yields to the clamoring of the wicked Jews.

10. "He knew—for envy." He could not doubt who were the ringleaders in the tumultous scene now being enacted, or what was the motive that had prompted them to bring the accused before his tribunal—nothing more or less than envy of the influence he had gained and the favor he had won throughout the land. He hoped, therefore, by appealing directly to the people, to procure our Lord's release. 11. "Moved the people." The word translated moved only occurs here and in the parallel, Luke 23:5. It denotes (1) to shake to and fro, to brandish; (2) to make threatening gestures; (3) to stir up, or instigate. Their efforts were successful, and when Pilate put the question the cry went up, Away with this man—the holy and undefiled whom they had lately welcomed with hosannas into their city—and release unto us Barabbas. This was the deepest human degradation—to have the vilest of mankind preferred to Him!

IV. Jesus delivered up to death (vs. 12-15).

12. "Pilate answered." It was probably at this time, while the people were clamoring for His death so loudly, that the messenger came from Pilate's wife (Matt. 27:19), urging the release of Jesus, and stating that she had just suffered many things in a dream because of Him. How many and what various persons bear testimony to the innocence of the Holy One—Pilate, Herod, Pilate's wife, Judas Iscariot, the thief on the cross and the centurion at the crucifixion. "What will ye," etc. According to Matthew Pilate asked what he should do with Jesus, who was called Christ? This is a question every person must answer. 1. Every one must accept or reject Him. 2. Rejecting Christ is the great sin of the world. 3. If we reject Him here we will be rejected by Him hereafter. 13. "Crucify Him." Let Him die the most ignominious death possible.

14. "Why." Pilate makes another direct appeal. "Cried out the more." There were no questions to be considered by them; they were resolved to have His life. Nothing else would satisfy them.

15. "Wishing to content" (R.V.) What a weak man Pilate was; a slave to the opinions of the people. Before Pilate pronounced the sentence he took water and washed his hands publicly, thus expressing in acts what he uttered in words, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it" (Matt. 27:24). Then answered all the people and said: "His blood be on us and on our children."

In less than forty years from this exclamation the Romans came. They crucified such numbers of Jews that, according to Josephus, there was no more room to set the crosses. No doubt some of these very persons, and certainly their children, died by this very death. "Scourged Him." The scourge of leather thongs was loaded with lead, or armed with spikes and bones, which lacerated the back, chest and face. Pilate hoped the scourging would satisfy the Jews.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Aaron Stern, a messenger in the Record and Pension Bureau, shot and killed himself in the War Department.

All the films taken in Washington showing a fictitious President Roosevelt aiding an injured negro were destroyed.

The names decided upon for the warships authorized at the last session of Congress were announced at the Navy Department.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay returned to Washington from their visit to the St. Louis Exhibition.

The diet kitchen in the Chemistry Bureau of the Agricultural Department has suspended operations for the summer.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A midnight massacre by Moros of families of Filipinos in Government employ is reported from Mindanao.

In the last two years the United States has obtained only 23.7 per cent. of the Philippine trade.

The Philippine Constabulary has captured at Cavite, Ciriaco Contrezas, formerly a notorious Bulacan outlaw.

The Insular Legislature of Porto Rico adjourned, but immediately reopened for the first day of the extraordinary session.

Major-General Wood is marching with 450 men in pursuit of Moros that killed two American officers and several soldiers.

The bodies of sixty-four dead and many discharged soldiers arrived on the United States transport Kilpatrick.

Fifty-three Filipinos were massacred by Moros at Malabang.

DOMESTIC.

The blast furnace at Emaus, Pa., is shipping large quantities of pig-iron to Scotland.

The Government has decided to own and operate all wireless telegraph stations established for oversea service.

Alabama Democrats elected twenty-two delegates to St. Louis favorable to Parker. Both Alabama and Ohio adopted the unit rule.

One hundred and forty-nine Angora goats, valued at $40,000, were brought to New York from South Africa in the steamship Susquehanna.

Under sentence of death for wife murder, Verona Fleenor killed himself at Morgantown, Ky.

The extreme penalty—twenty years—was given J. F. Callahan at Montgomery, Ala., for safe-blowing.

Fire has destroyed the Los Angeles, Cal., branch packing house of the Cudahy Packing Company, near the Los Angeles River bottoms.

James A. Condron, fifteen years old, who shot and killed his father, who was beating his mother, was discharged by Judge Kellogg, in the Westfield (Mass.) Court.

Robert H. Patton, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor by the Illinois State Prohibition Convention.

An unknown negro was lynched at Vance, Miss., for the murder of Robert Logan, a sawmill owner.

Thousands of acres of growing crops in Western Kansas were ruined by a heavy hailstorm, followed by a drenching rain.

Sylvester Schonmaker, and his eighteen-year-old son, Ralph, of Alligerville, N. Y., were killed by lightning.

The New Haven Railroad has bought all the Boston property of the Boston and Providence road.

The Boston and Maine Railroad will reduce fares on its Connecticut Valley branch during the summer to meet trolley competition.

The Ramapo Company has acquired water rights in every county that the city of New York could draw for a supply on, and will demand payment on these should condemnation proceedings be started.

Mrs. Herman Leroy Jones again left her home in New York, but was followed by servants and soon returned.

Daniel J. Sully, "the cotton king," of New York, turned the tables on his creditors by demanding that they deliver to him 190,000 bales of May cotton.

Three keepers had to fight for life with eleven pythons to which they were administering medicine in the Central Park Zoo, in New York City.

Statistics showed that owing to labor troubles the grain carrying trade of the port of Buffalo alone had in a year fallen off from 31,000,000 bushels to less than 1,000,000.

FOREIGN.

France made the recall of her Ambassador from the Vatican absolute and will withdraw her Minister too.

Senor Quievru, the Venezuelan Vice-Consul, was asphyxiated as the result of an explosion in his apartment in the Rue Ville-Just, Paris.

The Russian Emperor cordially received the new British Ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge.

A committee has been formed in Dublin for the purpose of erecting a monument to the poet Thomas Moore.

The German Government has undertaken to extend the Usumbara railway, in East Africa, to Mount Kilmanjero.

Kemal Pasha, the Sultan's son-in-law, and other officials have been exiled for corresponding with Princess Khadidje, daughter of the imprisoned ex-Sultan Murad

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 18	@	$ 18½
Firsts	17	@	17½
Seconds	16	@	16½
State dairy tubs, firsts	16	@	16½
Imitation creamery	13½	@	15
Factory, thirds to firsts	12	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	7½
Small	—	@	8
Part skims, good to prime	3¼	@	4
Part skims, common	—	@	2
Full skims	1	@	1½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	18	@	20
State and Penn	18	@	20
Western—Choice	17	@	17½
Southern—Choice	—	@	15
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 90
Medium, choice	2 05	@	2 07½
Pea, choice	—	@	1 92½
Red kidney, choice	2 90	@	3 00
White kidney	2 90	@	3 00
Yellow eye	2 60	@	2 65
Black turtle soup	—	@	2 80
Lima, Cal	2 35	@	2 40
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Ben Davis, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Baldwin, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Northern Spy, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Roxbury, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Greening, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Strawberries, per qt	5	@	12
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Spring chickens, per lb	—	@	25
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9½
Fowls, Western, pel lb	13	@	13½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Spring ducks, L. I., per lb	—	@	20
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	15
Broilers, Philadelphia	35	@	50
Fowls, Western, per lb	12½	@	13
Chickens, Western, per lb	12	@	13
Spring ducks, L. I., per lb	—	@	22
Squabs, per dozen	1 75	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	34	@	35
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	33
Common to fair	27	@	29
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	29	@	30
Good to prime, per lb	27	@	28
Common to fair	24	@	25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	85
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb	72½	@	80
Straw, long rye	1 25	@	1 30
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, per bag	2 50	@	2 85
Southern, per bbl	1 75	@	4 25
Sweets, per bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@	3 00
Squash, per basket	50	@	1 00
Peas, per basket	30	@	1 25
Peppers, per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cabbages, per crate	1 00	@	2 25
Cucumbers, per crate	75	@	1 25
String beans, per crate	35	@	85
Celery, per case	1 50	@	3 00
Spinach, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Parsnips, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Kale, per bbl	50	@	75
Watercress, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 50
Asparagus, per doz. b'ches	75	@	2 75
Radishes, per 100 b'ches	50	@	75
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Green corn, per 100	1 00	@	3 00
Lima beans, per crate	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, N. O., per bag	—	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 10	@	5 40
Spring patents	5 20	@	5 60
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 03⅞
No. 2 red	—	@	1 20
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	60
Oats, mixed	—	@	46
Clipped, white	50	@	53
Rye, Western	—	@	70
Lard, city	—	@	6¼
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	6	@	8½
Country dressed	5	@	7½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 50	@	5 40
Lambs, per 100 lb	7 00	@	8 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	—	@	5 15
Country dressed, per lb	—	@	7½

PACKING SEASON ON.

Baltimore Factories at Work on the New Crops of 1904.

Baltimore, Md.—The packing season of 1904 is on. Baltimore packers are at work on new peas, pineapples and spinach, and next week will come strawberries, followed rapidly by the different lines of small fruits and vegetables. There was some little uncertainty as to the extent of the damage done to the early crops by the severe frosts during April, but that uncertainty seems to be wearing away. Indications throughout this section are favorable for good crops. The outlook for the pea crop is excellent, and the quality will no doubt equal that of any previous season. Reports from the pineapple crop are not all one way, but it all depends on the weather. Some splendid fruit has been arriving, and the receipts will increase each week. The Baltimore packers try to make each season excel the previous one in point of high quality for which the demand is increasing. Not enough strawberries have arrived yet to enable one to judge the quality, but the reports are encouraging. The chief demand so far appears to be for heavy-syruped goods. The spring crop of spinach is always a light one compared with the fall crop, and it is no exception this time. Gooseberries and cherries are reported to be doing well. From all sections of Maryland the reports concerning the peach crop are most encouraging. For the first time in five or six years we will have a large crop, with practically bare floors of the canned article to start with. Low prices are looked for on all grades.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

June 5: "Betraying Christ by Silence."—Matt. xii, 30; Luke xvii, 12-19.

A secret friend is sometimes more annoying than an open enemy. Candid opposition can be estimated in its effect and, if not overcome, can at least be provided for in one's arrangements. But a friend who refuses to come out into the open and be counted is an embarrassment and practically worse than worthless. You cannot ignore him; you cannot forget him; you will, in spite of yourself, expect some assistance, but only to find that help withheld in the critical moment. Your plans are upset, and you can scarcely avoid irritation. Some one may be a friend to you in secret, but you will never be able to feel particularly friendly to him, however hard you may try, if he persists in keeping his friendliness concealed from others.

Can you imagine a real, hearty, generous soul indulging in such concealment? Friendship demands open alliance—"He that is not for Me is against Me!" This must ever hold as the rule among earnest, true hearted folks. Neutrality on questions of right is an injury as well as insult. Too much is at stake in this life contest of ours to tolerate sham, and secret friendship is the veriest imposition.

Gideon was not weakened when he sent the faint hearted ones home. We are never made stronger by the regard of those ashamed or afraid to stand beside us in the time of our need.

Jesus is not well served by any one too busy to speak for Him. The excuse of timidity is often pleaded as explanation of silence when one should have spoken. Lack of ability or being less gifted in expression of thought than other people is the way many quiet conscience for neglect of duty.

All such attempts to evade the plain obligation which is upon us all is utterly unworthy us and the Lord whose name we bear and whom we profess to serve.

Perhaps a Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea deserve some credit for furnishing spices and a tomb for a dead prophet, but the need of the Christ is for men who dare in the daytime stand in defense of the truth and right, and speak from their places in the council and in the ears of Pilate when the mob is raging and the rulers are in league against the innocent and godly. Boldness in begging a dead body is scant compensation for silence when one's soul is among the beasts of prey.

No after repentance can absolve one from the charge of cowardice and rescue from self contempt the soul who has preferred his own safety to the defense of an imperiled friend. If you love me truly, say so, but not in my ears alone. Say so when men show me hatred and prove your love by deeds in my behalf!

If you are hesitant to let your regard be known, examine yourself and see certainly if you do in reality have love for Him.

If you, deep in your heart, praise Him then let no timidity and no difficulty stand in the way of open profession of your love. Confidence and facility will come with exercise and experience, but whatever exertion it may cost to openly befriend the Saviour never allow yourself to betray Him by silence when speech and action are yours to give.

A Christian Pledge.

First.—Constant trust in Christ for strength.

Second.—Constant effort to do whatever Christ would like to have me do.

Third.—Daily prayer and daily Bible study.

Fourth.—Laying by in store upon the first day of the week as the Lord hath prospered.

Fifth.—To be present at and participate in the Sunday and week day services of the church.

Sixth.—To have and to make no excuses for neglect of duty, except such as I would give to my Master were I face to face with Him.

Seventh.—To aim, throughout my whole life, to be a Christian.

The pledge is a means, not an end. Like other scaffolding, when the glorious temple of Christian character is complete it will be taken down and laid away.—Evangelist.

Look Within.

The divine principle of work is the vital principle. God works from within outward. When God wishes to bless His people He has first to get into the hearts of His people. It is when He is enthroned there, when He dwells there, that the life of blessing is fully known. If we, therefore, would prepare the way of the Lord we must prepare our hearts; if we would discover stumbling blocks we must begin our search here.—Rev. G. H. C. MacGregor.

The Best Law.

The best law for Bible study is the law of perseverance. Application to the word will tend to its growth within thee and its multiplication without thee. Methods are good, but motives are best. In studying the book be not like the cold blooded vivisectionist. Seek thou the warm vivifying power of the witnessing Spirit.—Episcopal Recorder.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning June 5.

Topic.—How my silence witnesses against Christ.—Matt. xii, 30; Luke xvii, 12-19.

That any one who has really found Christ as his Saviour should want to be silent concerning Him seems almost incredible, and yet we all know that this is frequently the case. Many claim to know Christ, yet they do not want to confess Him by uniting with His people and engaging in active Christian work. Others who have united with the church are often silent when it comes to personal testimony concerning His goodness. The opportunity to speak for Christ in public meeting is theirs, yet, having the ability to use it, they do not avail themselves of it. Again, some particular blessing comes to us through the Master, yet we do not tell it to His glory. Like the nine lepers who were healed, we accept the benefaction, but fail to praise the benefactor.

The silent attitude when the occasion demands confession or testimony is a false one. But let us particularly emphasize the condition. The believers should always confess Christ, of course, and yet there are many not qualified to testify before others, and no one's salvation is dependent upon his being able to speak for Christ or to pray in public. Some people witness against Christ more by a speech than by silence. "Swift to hear, slow to speak," was the apostles' motto, and it is corroborated by the world's proverb, "Speech is silver, silence is golden." But, there being the man and the hour, the speaker and the occasion, silence is not the true attitude toward Christ. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so" is the exhortation of the psalmist, and Christ Himself commands us to confess Him before men, and this cannot be done by silence. There may be times when silence is golden, but there are also times when silence is cowardice, and cowardly silence has no place in the Christian's creed or life.

Silence when we should speak witnesses against Christ in two ways. (1) "He that is not with Me is against Me:" The world judges a man's attitude toward Christ by whether or not he confesses Him and takes his stand among Christ's people. If a man were at heart a Christian and yet was silent upon the subject, the world would count him against Christ, upon the ground that if he were for Him he would manifest it. By silence, therefore, all his influence would be against Christ. (2) By silence we lose golden opportunities to present Christ to others and thus witness against Him. The nine lepers who were silent lost most splendid opportunities to tell others what Jesus had done for them, and in the telling they might have won many converts for Him. Who can tell what a word in season will do? By it Andrew led Peter to Christ, Nathaniel led Philip, and the Samaritan woman brought her entire village to see Him. Has a word of ours ever led a soul to Him? If not, let us seek pardon for past opportunities and not fail to take advantage of those to come.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. xix, 14; li, 12, 13; cvii, 1-8; Matt. xxviii, 1-8; xix, 20; Mark v, 18, 20; Luke xii, 8, 9; John iv, 25-30; Rom. x, 9; Phil. ii, 1-11.

A Soul Winning Campaign.

The matter which we have promised each other to make supreme this year is the work of winning souls for Christ. You will be glad to know that in many sections of our own state the Endeavorers are taking hold of the work with new zeal. Some of the district and local unions are using for their convention motto the suggestion made some months ago, "Something definite for souls." If your union or your society has not undertaken any work of this sort, do it without delay. Let us make this year a mighty one in its service for Christ. At the same time, however, the deepening process should go on. Not only "longer cords" should be our determination, but "stronger stakes" as well. A more faithful observance of the quiet hour, a more intelligent study of the word of God, a better loyalty to our own pastor and our own church—these will help to make it in the largest sense our best year.—Rev. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck, Writing to Endeavorers From Great Pittsburg Evangelistic Campaign.

Reasons For Being Thankful.

He who sees in the heavens and the earth the loving power of Almighty God is never in want of reasons for being thankful. The light of the sun by day, the moon and the stars by night, are evidences of the sustaining strength of our God. Knowing these things, how can we fail to be thankful? For food and health, for home and its comforts, for garments and shelter, for liberty and friends, our sense of obligation ought to be great.—Lutheran.

The Ohio State Union.

The Ohio state union now numbers 3,300 societies, with a membership of over 150,000. It is a bond of fellowship among nearly thirty denominations in the state. Last year Ohio organized 335 new societies.

SHAPIRO BROTHERS' SPRING OPENING

Mapleton, Pa.

The whole store is made attractive for this grand spring opening. The entire building is beautifully decorated, and we know you will enjoy visiting our store during our spring opening. The display shows Spring and Summer Merchandise such as has never been shown before in any store in Huntingdon county. You cannot afford to miss this grand exhibition of the many economies that purchasing here makes possible.

A GREAT SALE OF WOMEN'S SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS and COATS.

Big purchases made with a view to making this the most successful in the history of this store. All this seasons styles are represented in this grand stock. The garments are man tailored, perfect fitting, and this sale offers opportunities for buying your spring costumes at prices that means savings of 25 to 35 per cent.

Women's Spring Suits.
Strictly man tailored garments in the newest styles handsomely designed and made perfect fitting. The very best suits that have ever been offered for this money. **6.49**

Dress and Walking Skirts.
Stylish garments trimmed with bands of taffeta silk..... **1.75**
Fancy Walking Skirts, the newest cut, new spring mixtures, side pleated with flare at bottom. **2.25**

Wash Waists in New Styles
Figured Madras waists with black and white effects..... **50c**
Plain and fancy white waists made in the latests cuts. Price..... **75c and 1.00**

Colored and White Dress Goods.
Batistes, Henriettas, Shirt Waist Suitings, Madras, Fancy Ginghams, White Denim and many new styles in Dress Goods at prices lower than the lowest.
The Stock is Worthy of Your Inspection.

Lace Curtains in Every Style.
These are extraordinary bargains which cannot be secured elsewhere.
2 1-2 yard long Lace Curtains.....39c a pair
3 yard long Lace Curtains.....65c a pair
3 1-2 yard long Lace Curtains.....90c a pair

CARPETS. MATTINGS. LINOLEUMS.

All this seasons goods in new spring patterns at prices which enable you to save 25 to 35 per cent.

CARPETS.
Heavy Ingrain Carpet.....19c
Fancy Brussels Carpets.....50c
Floor Oil Cloth.....25c

MATTINGS.
Japan Matting, in extra fancy patterns.....19c
China Matting, pretty patterns.....15c
Grass Matting, plain & fancy patterns, as low as .10c

Men's Furnishings Goods.
Balbriggan undershirts.....24c
Men's Spring Hats in new shapes.....$1.00
Fancy Neckwear.
English Squares, Puffs, Four-in-hand and many others.....25c

Summer Furniture.
Our assortment for the season of 1904 is now complete. It includes some fetching novelties, and we advise early selections a many of the choicest things are now displayed and early buyers will surely get best choice.

EXTRAORDINARY CLOTHING VALUES!

A purchase from a big maker who has faith in his stock and who tells us he will back up our guarantee. A new suit for oue that fails in service giving. Here is the best reminder that every suit is a bargain.

Men's Suits.
Men's Cassimere Suits...$2.49
Men's fancy Striped Suits..$5.00
Men's fancy Black Suits..$7.00

Boys' Suits.
Boys' Fancy Cheviot Suits, 99c
Boys' double-breasted fancy serge suits....$1.45
Boys' Norfolk Suits.....$1.75
Boys' Russian Blouse Suits.....$2.00

Men's and Boys' Pants.
Men's work pants.....75c
Men's dress pants.....$1.00
Men's fine dress pants...$1.50
Boys' knee pants.....25c
Boy's dress pants.....50c

Our Clothing Cannot be surpassed

White Lawn	8c per yd
Calico	5½c per yd
Fancy Ginghams	5c yd
Men's Work Shirts	20c
Heavy Overalls	45c
Fine Muslin	5½c yd
Fancy Sheets	50c
Pillow Cases	10c
Men's Suspenders	15c

Spring and Summer Shoes.
Tbe correct sorts, the correct shapes, good quality, perfect fitting and at remarkable savings. The best production of the leading makers.

Men's Shoes.
Patent Kid Shoes...$1.75
Black Vici Kid Shoes.....$1.50
Men's Work shoes .$1.00

Boys' & Girls' Shoes.
Boys' Dress Shoes...$1.00
Girls' Dress Shoes.. 75c
Boys' Patent Leather Shoes.....$1.50

Women's Shoes.
Woman's dress shoes..$1
Patent Leather colt skin and shiny leather...$1.50 to $2.00

We keep on hands the best and purest groceries, buy all kinds of Country Produce, fill all mail orders promptly. We invite you to trade with us, and hope to be able to please you.

Fancy Lace	5c per yd
White Handk'c'fs	2 for 5
Sugar	5c
Coffee	12c
Tomatoes	3 cans for 25c
Rice	6c per lb
Men's Dress Shirts	50c
Rubber Collars	10c
Fancy Dress Caps	26c

Shapiro Bros.

BARGAIN MERCHANTS,

Mapleton Depot, Penna.